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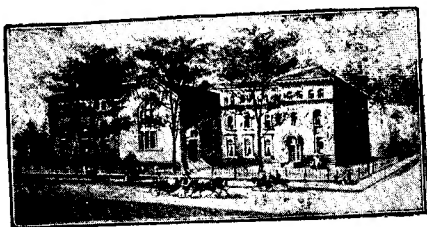
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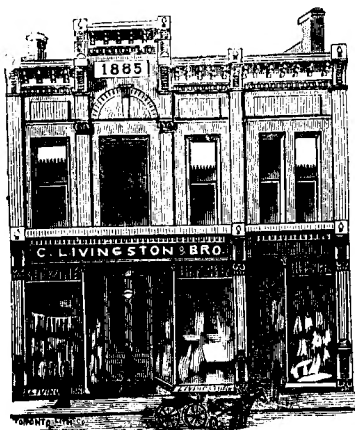
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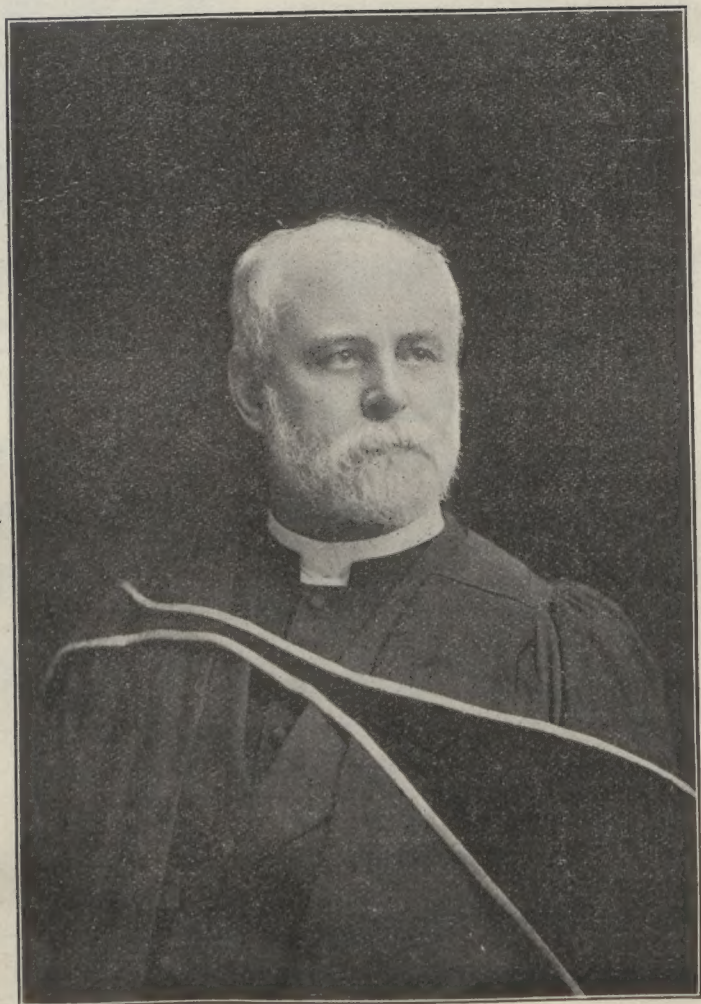
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PRINCIPAL GORDON.



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



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NOVEMBER 6, 1903.

No. 2.

THE INSTALLATION ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL GORDON.

Mr. Chancellor, Members of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen:

PERMIT me to acknowledge with keen appreciation the honour conferred upon me in this formal installation to the principalship of Queen's University. I cannot stand here on this occasion without thinking of him who last occupied this position, and to whom this University is indebted more than to any individual. During these past few months I have, at every turn, found evidence of Principal Grant's untiring and watchful devotion to Queen's, of his intense interest in all that concerned her welfare, of his inspiration and guidance in all departments of her life, and my experience thus far has convinced me how difficult and well nigh impossible it is for another to carry all the burden which he laid down. Only through the kind co-operation of the Trustees and Senate can I hope to discharge with any efficiency the duties of this office.

When I came to Queen's a few months ago I had an opportunity of addressing the Council, and I took occasion to speak of the requirements of a modern University and of the efforts that Queen's had made to meet these present-day demands. Increasing acquaintance with the work assures me that there are features in the type which this University presents and in

the ideals which it seeks to realize; that are specially fitted to make it of increasing value to the country.

Most of the Universities in Canada, as in other countries, were founded and nursed by the church, partly to prepare men for the Christian ministry, but, along with that, to furnish also the education required for other learned professions. A small number have owed their origin to the action of governments or to the beneficence of individuals. The model was usually taken from the mother country, some adopting the idea of a residential college, but the great majority following the lines of the Scottish and continental universities. The circumstances and needs of the country, however, called forth some variety of effort and of type in adapting the old plans to the new conditions. The national resources had to be developed; lines of industry and activity must be opened up; there could be no atmosphere of learned leisure about the colleges; the traditional kind of training seemed rather antiquated; the universities must be brought up to date. The old list of professions might still be provided for, as they were all still required by society. The sins and sorrows and sufferings of men still called for the services of the lawyer, the clergyman, the doctor; but learning was required in other callings also. Engineering was

added to the list; and, if technical training was required for the engineer, why not for others? And so the universities began to reach out along various lines, to make provision for training educated leaders in the different walks of life. There seems to be no special reason for restricting the number or the variety of technical schools that may thus be attached to a University, none save the means to equip and maintain them. But each University has tried with more or less fidelity and success to keep alive the love of learning for its own sake, and to provide some general training, some broad and liberal culture, as the basis on which to build the technical instruction of the specialist.

Yet, while a general likeness may be found in our Universities, the influences at work upon them from within and from without have developed some variety of type. It might be that founders, whether church or government or individual, chose some distinctive line along which the college life should run, or it might be that lack of means forced some of them to seek assistance from those who imposed some new conditions. Each of them has had to struggle for support, some with more success than others, beaten here but victorious there, now forced to abandon one position, now able to strengthen another. Hence it comes that in the course of time each makes for itself a character of its own, emphasizing some features that tend to give it a distinct individuality. The University is not a mere aggregate of individuals, a collection of professors and students; it is a unit combining and vivifying many parts, a living organism building itself up by degrees in a more or less strenuous life. If the number of students becomes excessive, the danger is that unity is weakened; that the professors and students

are not brought into close enough relations; that the personal influence is less keenly felt; that the distinctive life or spirit of the University throbs with a feebleness through all the members. And, as with the individual, so with the University, it is this inner life that counts, the inherent energy, the quickening spirit that takes the support it receives as the healthy body takes its food, transmuting it into living particles and making it the means for achieving lofty purposes.

It is in this, perhaps, more than in anything else that Universities differ. It is here that, even with similar origin and similar surroundings, there comes out a variety of type, due to all that moulds and tones the inner life, affected by the stamp of the professors and by the stamp of the students, and by ideals cherished, it may be by the founders, or fostered, at any rate, by successive generations. It is this inner life that marks off one University from another, more than mere outward buildings or financial resources or numbers in attendance; and, from whatever source the revenue has been provided, it is this animating spirit of the University that gives it its distinctive and characteristic influence. You may not be able to define it in words, any more than you can describe the personality of the man who has had the largest influence upon your life; but you recognize it; and, by whatever means students may have been drawn to a University, this inner, quickening spirit continues to be a marked and abiding influence in their after life.

It is well, indeed, that there is this variety of type. Not only does it meet an existing variety of taste, but it prevents the deadening effect of uniformity. Were all our Universities cast in the same mould, the result must inevitably tend to narrowness. Our educated men would be trained to look

at all questions, social, commercial, political, religious, from much the same point of view, forgetting that other standpoints are always possible, and to hold opinions that might neither demand nor display any inquiry of their own.

Now, Queen's seems to have her own type, her own individuality, and stands for a kind of training and influence that calls forth in a marked degree the loyal attachment of her graduates. There are certain ideals that this University has cherished, that it has more or less clearly tried to realize, and with which its very life seems to be identified. There is here an educational ideal. Founded upon the model of the Scottish Universities, it was the aim of Queen's from the first to provide a good, all-round education, selecting for this the old familiar subjects, classics, mathematics, philosophy, and physical science. Whatever special training a man may seek to fit him for his life-work, he should possess some broad and liberal culture before taking a technical course, if he would avoid becoming a mere narrow specialist. The idea of education is to develop the man, to quicken his desire for knowledge, to strengthen his moral and intellectual faculties, to give him a wider outlook, a fuller sympathy with truth and beauty and goodness, to broaden his horizon by making him familiar with the best thoughts of the best thinkers, to train his judgment so that he may form just and well-balanced opinions, to start him along lines of eternal progress, not only pointing out the way but giving him some helpful impulse. There will, no doubt, be difference of opinion as to the course best suited to give this all-round development. The studies that prevail in some quarters to-day have been handed down for centuries in European Universities. But

other subjects have forced their way into recognition in the modern University, not only on the score of utility, as furnishing a kind of knowledge of direct material benefit, but also for the sake of the mental discipline they afford. The physical sciences may be means of culture, of mental and moral training, as well as of direct utility in bread-winning. Our own English literature has become a field as rich and fertile as that of any other language. The intercourse of nations has made commercial, political and financial questions of increasing moment to the educated man. And so the field has widened, and, in recognition of this lengthening list of subjects, Queen's has moved forward, enlarging her curriculum and extending her benefits to extra-mural students, who may be unable to give personal attendance upon her classes. The provincial government has assisted the School of Mining which is in affiliation with Queen's, so that our students can take advantage of the provision thus made for technical instruction in various lines of engineering. But the ideal constantly maintained here is education before technical training. Facilities are offered to induce the medical and the science students to take a literary course before, or along with, their professional studies. We try to secure breadth of culture before specializing, the well-developed man before the professional.

Along with this, Queen's has tried to maintain a spiritual ideal. In the fore-front of her royal charter it is stated that this University is "for the education of youths in the principles of the Christian religion, and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature." Perhaps the fact of church connection has made religious education more easily practicable, for Queen's has always been

connected with the Presbyterian Church, although it certainly has not been restricted by church control. From the first the claims of religion have been recognized. The faculty of theology has always been an integral part of the University, but there is no religious test as to any of the professors except those in theology, and there has never been any religious test applied to students. The classes have always been open to all, irrespective of creed. But the presence of theological professors as members of the Senate and of theological students in college societies and in intimate relation with undergraduates, has exerted a most wholesome influence upon the life of the University. Men of all shades of Christian opinion have met in friendliest intercourse in the classrooms and associations of Queen's, and so, it is not too much to say, there has grown up here a religious ideal, aiming at what is Christian without being sectarian, drawing from one source, reverence for the past, from another, love of beauty and order, from another, the "enthusiasm of humanity," from another, devotion to sound doctrine, trying to secure the absence of denominationalism or rather the union of what is best in all denominations.

I am very far from thinking that the term "godless" should be applied to those of our colleges that have no church connection. We are a Christian people, possessing a Christian civilization, with society largely controlled by Christian influences, and among all our teachers, from the kindergarten to the University, there are many who are enthusiastic in different forms of religious activity. At the same time it must be admitted, that in our general educational system there is not a sufficient recognition of the needs of our religious nature. The windows of our

being look out upon the things unseen and eternal as well as upon those that are seen and temporal. There should be a spiritual side to all education. We have too often been content with mere pagan ideals, still mastered by the influence of Greece and Rome, but, even if these ideals were pure and lofty as those of Socrates, they should not be held sufficient for a people on whom has risen the light of Christ. If we should build our morality upon a sure foundation it must be based on religion, and the Bible is, without question, the most potent moral and religious literature in the world. This stone which the builders have so often rejected deserves to be made the head of the corner. Other Universities may think they can afford to do without it; in Queen's we cannot; and while we seek to make our students familiar with the best that has come to us from other ages and from other lands, we will not overlook our sacred scriptures, and the spiritual ideal of the University will, I trust, continue to be in the future as it has been in the past, framed by that Word that endureth forever.

And further, Queen's has tried to cherish a national ideal. Though maintaining a church connection, this University has hardly deserved to be called denominational; certainly it has never been sectarian; its outlook has been limited to no creed or party or province. The man who but lately left the position into which I have just been installed, represented the University when he stood, as few others of our generation have stood, for all that was broadest and best in our national life. So strongly, indeed, did Principal Grant insist upon the truly national character of Queen's, that he thought the church connection might be severed without loss to the University. It is most probable that

this tie will be retained, but this will not make Queen's one whit less national in reality, national in the open door with which she welcomes all comers, national in the kind of education she tries to provide and in the breadth of service she tries to perform. And, after all, however much we might desire to see our University renowned as a seat of learning or as a school of research, the test and touchstone by which it must be tried is the service it is rendering to the country. How far is Queen's helping to purify and to uplift the life of the people? With what force and along how many lines does there radiate from this centre a vitalizing impulse for the improvement of the nation?

The number of college graduates in Canada to-day is much greater in proportion to the population than it was thirty years ago. What effect are they having upon public opinion and upon public morals? How much do they make their influence count for purity in our political life, for integrity in business, for clear thinking and for clean living in the communities within their reach? And the lady graduates: has their influence been felt in brightening the life of home and its neighbourhood, in bringing currents of elevating thoughts, like a freshening breeze from the hilltops, into lives that would otherwise be stagnant and cheerless? Every University is a fountain of power, equipping its students with mental resources, making them capable of higher kinds of work. But the value of power depends on the purpose to which it is applied. Intellect is as open to abuse as money. The responsibility that goes with great mental gifts is weightier than that which is attached to the rich man's millions because they are capable of so much better service; and there is no class so dangerous to society as the

well-educated criminal. We must therefore put into our schools and colleges what we want to bring into our public life, the purity, the honesty, the charity, the faith in God and duty that build up a people in true and abiding worth. In Germany, where so large a proportion of men pass through the universities, they have a saying to the effect that, as the young men in the universities think to-day, so will the nation think to-morrow. To what extent are our students in Canada preparing to mould the opinions and life of the people to-morrow or next year or in the next decade?

We grieve over the corruption that exists in our political life. The blame does not rest merely upon the men in parliament; far from it; many of them are quite as anxious as any among us to have it otherwise. The blame rests upon us all. Parliament is what we make it, a committee of our own choosing to attend to the interests of the commonwealth, and the election of our representatives is just one of the ways in which the life of the people expresses itself. But the question is, how shall this life of the people be purified? How shall the heart and conscience of the nation be touched, so that men shall recognize the responsibilities of freedom and self-government, and shall receive an impulse towards the nobler Christian virtues? Who shall be the seers and the pathfinders to lead the people out to a larger, better life, for "where there is no vision the people perish?"

Earnest men and women are looking for the development of a richer manhood and womanhood. They turn to the home, to the church, to the public school, to the government. Have they not a right to turn to the universities, and to ask what these are doing for the improvement of the national life? None are more ready than our students to respond to lofty

appeals, and to cherish noble ideals, none more anxious to form right opinions, none more honest or more loyal in their devotion to truth; but many of them become so absorbed with their studies in literature and in language, in philosophy and in science, that they miss the higher issues of a college course. Intent on becoming scholars, they fail to recognize that the university is a training school for citizens. Far more important than the acquisition of knowledge, or even than the development of mental faculty, is the building up of moral and spiritual fibre; and university life fails largely in its right effect upon the student unless by its varied influence, through contact with professors and fellow-students and the discharge of college duties, he becomes more firmly set in all that makes for truth and righteousness.

The university exists to serve the nation; its worth is to be measured by the character and extent of this service, a service it should render through its graduates; and for it, as for the individual, the true test of rank is, "Whosoever of you will be the chiefest will be servant of all." It may be gratifying to point to increasing numbers, to see the list of graduates lengthening year by year. But it is not more men that the country needs to receive from the universities so much as more man, more insight and wisdom to guide the opinion of the masses, more moral courage to be unflinchingly loyal to truth and so to leaven the life of the community, more sympathy with the ignorant and the toiling, to broaden their horizon and to brighten their lot with "thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars," more of that spirit of helpful service which is the very essence of a Christian life. This should be the fruit of a Christian education, and a

Christian university should try to give this to the nation.

We feel this all the more as we think of the development of our country, the vastness of its area, the variety of its resources, the increase of its trade and population. We are in danger through this very increase, unless our national life be sufficiently strong and pure to bear these accessions to our wealth and to our numbers, and we are entitled to look to our universities for wisdom and energy in directing the aims of the people, in keeping alive the recognition of something higher than mere material gains, and in shaping the destinies of the nation. Of course the ideal is beyond the achievement, as a man's reach exceeds his grasp, but college years are pre-eminently time for glowing ideals; it is the duty of our later life to see that the vision splendid does not fade into the light of common day, but remains with us, an abiding hope and inspiration.

If, Mr. Chancellor, I have at all correctly expressed the spirit of the University, in its educational, spiritual, and national ideals, then let me, in one closing word, appeal to the students of past years and to the students of to-day, to be true to these ideals, so that Queen's may be eminent among our universities for the character and breadth of the service she renders to the nation, and that her sons and daughters may be members of that choir "whose music is the gladness of the world." (Loud applause).

PROFESSOR MACNAUGHTON.

TO no great institution or nation is any one man indispensable. Its roots go down too deep and extend too far. Yet there are those who sum up in themselves so fully the many and varied influences, whose combination we call the spirit of the age or of the

institution, that when they go, the spirit which they typified seems to grow less intense, if not actually to change its nature. The loyalty of many a graduate grew weaker when Dr. Williamson passed away; to some of us Queen's will never be quite the same without Professor MacNaughton.

Born in central Perthshire in the early 60's, he was educated first at the Parish School, then at the Grammar School in Old Aberdeen (a famous foundation in its day, now extinct). Thence he passed to Aberdeen University, which he entered as First Bursar. He headed his class in Greek, Latin, English, and Philosophy, and was Simpson Greek prize man; after graduating he entered Jesus College, Cambridge, as Senior Scholar. At both institutions his work was sadly interfered with by the state of his eyes, which more than once laid him on the shelf for three months at a time. At Queen's he had attacks of the same malady, which he bore with his un-failing cheerfulness. After baffling the best oculists of Germany, it finally yielded two years ago to the skill of Dr. Buller of Montreal. So severe did it become at Cambridge that he left the University before graduating, and for three years studied Theology in Edinburgh under Prof. Flint. His brilliant work there is still remembered, and he has been chosen Croall Lecturer in his Alma Mater for 1906; an appointment which men like Flint and John Caird considered it an honour to obtain. On leaving Edinburgh he accepted a parish in the Highlands, as a minister of the Church of Scotland.

In the spring of 1889 the Trustees of Queen's decided to divide the work formerly done by the Professor of Classics. An advisory committee was appointed, of which the chief member was the Rev. Dr. Barclay of St. Paul's

Church, Montreal. A less quick eye than his might have discerned the genius which lay hidden in the young minister. His strong recommendation was unanimously adopted, and in the autumn of 1889 MacNaughton entered upon his career as Professor of Greek at Queen's. From the first his influence was felt. Its secret lay in a rare blending of mental and moral fervour, and in the ability to impart to others a touch of his own spirit. Between the two sides there was for him no divorce. Each was a different facet of the same diamond and he taught men to see that in the ardent search for intellectual truth there was a moral element, that the triumphs of the intellect over ignorance were triumphs of virtue no less than the triumphs of the will over passion. To him had been given at once the ardour and glow, and the winsome breadth of outlook of the true Hellene; insatiable curiosity in the pursuit of truth, and full confidence in his power of attaining to it.

The Highland fire of his nature sometimes burst forth with a vehemence which calcined rather than illumined the victim. On one occasion when his Honour class had been inattentive he suddenly broke out upon us for "A pack of sodden worms!" "Ghastly hash, Mr. G., ghastly and impossible hash," was once the verdict upon one of my own translations. But in spite of such outbursts, for which we loved him none the less, in all questions of importance he acted with un-failing keenness of insight, and subtlety of discrimination.

His fervour was neither the hot exuberance of youth, quickly dying away to ashes, nor the easy enthusiasm which scorns the plodding details of exact scholarship. At Oxford, it is said, they studied Plato to discover what he has to tell of the soul; at

Cambridge to find his favourite uses of *αὖ* with the Optative. Professor MacNaughton was equally interested in both. He could paint glowing pictures of "the glory that was Greece, and the grandeur that was Rome," could show us the great statue of Athena on the Acropolis, on the bronze tip of whose spear the mariners as they rounded Cape Sunium could see the sunbeams flash, or could thrill us with the fierce dash of some Euboean or Thracian pirate upon the Athenian corn ships lumbering slowly down from the Euxine. He could rouse us to appreciation of the unstinted opulence of Pindar, could show the depth of thought underlying the chopped straw of Aristotle, and prove from Aeschylus that Greece as well as Israel had sent forth a great preacher of righteousness. But he could also trace in minutest detail the elaborate scheme underlying the apparently turbid grandeur of the Olympian Odes; or unravel the knottiest construction in the speeches of Thucydides. In the Logic of Aristotle it would be difficult to say in which he took the greater interest,—in the deep problems wherein logic and metaphysics meet in indissoluble harmony, or in the beautiful cognate accusative of *ῥαταται τὰ ἄμεινα*. To attend his class in Greek prose was to be roused to moral enthusiasm over the virtue of thoroughness in every detail. With what glow he showed the infinite difference between *τιθεναί* and *τιθεσθαι* or enlarged upon the subtle shades of meaning imparted to either by prefixing *ἀνά* or *κατά*. To me he often recalled Plato, who could be caught up to the third heaven of inspiration in the Phædo and the Apology, or could with equal delight revel in the minutiae of philology in the Cratylus, or the cosmogony of the Timæus.

In the later years of his service he turned to study the Old Testament Prophets and the Theology of the New Testament. To this he brought the same penetrating insight, the same ability to descend to minutiae or rise to the topmost pinnacle of the temple of thought, the same whole-hearted enthusiasm, transfusing the intellectual virtues with the glow of the moral, which had made his teaching such an inspiration to the students of classics. Principal Grant considered his articles in the "*Quarterly*" on "Paul's Gospel" and on "The Johannine Theology" the ablest which he had ever read, and looked eagerly forward to the day when each would expand into a volume. To all, even to those whose viewpoint was not his own, he was the gadfly which stung them into thought; to many he was as a beacon light in the darkness, and did hardly less than the Principal, to show that though the form changes and dies, the inner spirit is the same, and that the fullest acceptance of the methods and of the results of criticism is compatible with the deepest and tenderest faith. To his followers, and they were many, he was a pioneer of the new evangelicalism when mystic piety and critical sagacity shall go forth hand in hand, and give us a new synthesis of the warring facts of religious and philosophical experience.

"Last love may be sweet,
First love is sweeter yet,"

sings one of the gifted sons of Queen's, and though I yield to none in reverence for my English Alma Mater on the banks of Isis, yet for the good grey limestone buildings by Lake Ontario, my love is deeper and more personal. There as an undergraduate I studied under seven great men. Dupuis, Watson, Cappon, Dyde and Nicholson are left. Professor Fletcher, than whom no sweeter or more cultured

spirit ever came from Oxford, has re-joined his Alma Mater in Toronto. And now another of the Pleiades, in some ways the most brilliant, has cast his love upon a mortal, and his light too burns dim.

"We shall march prospering, not through his presence,
Songs may inspirit us, not from his lyre;"

Vexilla regis prodeunt; the standards of Queen's go forward. But while every true graduate will follow with the same blithe loyalty as before, to many of us the University can never be quite the same, now that John MacNaughton is gone.

W. L. GRANT.

PROFESSOR GOLDSCHMIDT.

ONE of the most distinguished as well as unassuming delegates at the Installation ceremonies was Herr Prof. Dr. Victor Goldschmidt, of Heidelberg University, Germany. As an original investigator, especially in his own special subject, Crystallography, he enjoys a world-wide reputation. After graduating from the Freiberg School of Mines and acting as assistant to the celebrated Dr. Richter, he studied for his Doctor's degree in Heidelberg under the world's foremost petrographer, G. H. Rosenbusch. He was then appointed to a professorship in Mineralogy in this University. Several of Queen's graduates have studied under him, among others, Professors Wm. Nicol and R. W. Brock.

MR. G. A. REID AND SIR GILBERT PARKER.

THE consulting Library of the new Arts Building is to be congratulated on its latest acquisition. Mr. G.

A. Reid's beautiful painting, lately put in place above the hearth, is a fine example of this well-known artist's mural decorations, and is in thorough harmony with its surroundings. The idea of thus beautifying the students' place of study originated with Professor Shortt and Mr. Symons, and it was in great measure through the activity of the latter, and through the liberality of Mr. Reid himself, that it became possible to obtain this beautiful and appropriate decoration. The expectations of those who already knew and admired Mr. Reid's work were in no wise disappointed, either in the subjects chosen or in the technique of the painting. In the side panels are the single figures of thought and inspiration, in the central lunette their influence is exemplified in the fine figure of the old bard singing to his harp, and in the eager and intent gaze of his listeners. The harmonies of sober blue and gold tone finely with the vivid hues of the room, which however are modified by the dark wainscoting. The row of small panels below, at present unoccupied, will, it is hoped, soon be filled in by the hand of other artists.

Of lower artistic value, but equally interesting, is the addition that has just been made to the consulting Library in the other Arts Building, where Sir Gilbert Parker's splendid collection of portraits has been arranged in a double row round the two rooms. They are here easily accessible to all interested in Canadian History, and add much to the inviting appearance of the rooms. In a recent letter to the Librarian, Sir Gilbert Parker announced his intention of further adding to the collection.



THE CHANCELLOR.

Queen's University Journal

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Editorials.

IT is difficult for us to estimate the true value and significance of the events in connection with the Installation Ceremonies. The inauguration of a man to the position of Principal of a University is always a ceremony of immense importance, both to the University and to the country at large. The Principal has it in his power to direct, to such a large extent, the life of a University, to mould its ideals and thus control its future, that the position is one of very great usefulness and responsibility. Especially does a Principal require to be well-fitted for his arduous task when he enters into the labours of such a one as our late Principal Grant, whom all who knew him and his University intimately have acknowledged to have been, in a remarkable degree, a man of great administrative ability.

To take up the work where it has been laid down by Grant, and bring it to a successful issue, will be no light task. Dr. James, Principal of

Northwestern University, Chicago, doubtless spoke from personal experience when he welcomed Dr. Gordon to the "noble army of martyrs," and, though spoken as a jest, it is true that only by a great sacrifice of time and energy can any Principal adequately represent and guide the life of a University. It is also true that for this sacrifice the Principal has only the martyr's reward. The consciousness of work well done, of duty accomplished, is, after all, the only source of permanent satisfaction; and if Principal Gordon can see Queen's students still characterized by love for their Alma Mater and generous devotion to her interests; if he can see her professors, men of culture and men of loveliness of spirit, harmoniously working together for the uplifting of her students in all nobleness; if he can see her graduates going out into the noise and bustle of the world and, as good citizens, working for the purification of political life, for the betterment of society and for the promotion of all objects which will elevate human life; then, if we have appreciated his spirit aright, he will feel that all the trials and troubles, the worryings and perplexities of his office are as nothing in comparison with the great benefit he has conferred on the University and the nation.

We have tried to show how far-reaching is the influence of the Principal and, therefore, in how important a ceremony we have recently assisted. We should like now, on this the first occasion after the formal installation of Dr. Gordon, to present to him, on behalf of the students, our sincere congratulations on his becoming Head of the University which we all love

and of which we all are proud. We can promise him that on all occasions on which the Principal needs the assistance of the students, he will not find them wanting and untrue to their allegiance.

The students have known Principal Gordon for a few months only. In these few months they have learned to recognize in him a friend who is ready at all times to assist them. His kindly spirit and his sympathy with the students are qualities which impress us all and will tend to bind the Principal and students together in an indissoluble union. The students are confident that under the wise leadership and loving care of Dr. Gordon, Queen's will go on, realizing more and more fully that ideal of a University, which seemed to be the ideal of all who spoke during the ceremonies, *viz.*: a University, Christian but not sectarian.

IN this number the readers will find the address delivered by Dr. Herald, Secretary of the Medical Faculty, in Convocation Hall, October 14th, on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of the Faculty. Its founders had indeed great obstacles to overcome, and great praise is due to them for their perseverance amid so many difficulties. When one considers the prominent place which Queen's Medical College occupies in the eyes of the Medical Profession, and contrasts with this its humble beginnings, one has only words of praise for the spirit of devotion and sacrifice which must have animated every member of the Medical staff before such a satisfactory position could have been attained.

WE are glad to learn that the University Sunday-afternoon addresses are to be resumed, and that the first one will be delivered on November 1st, by the Principal. The value of these addresses is not questioned by any who have any acquaintance with University life. In these days, when courses are numerous, the student is prone to miss the connection which binds all branches of knowledge together; he is prone to lose sympathy with students of other branches, and he may fail to see the use of any subject but his own particular one. It is to avoid that contraction of one's sympathy and outlook that a student is advised, before specializing in Practical Science or Medicine, to broaden his mental and spiritual vision by a study of Literature and Philosophy.

For students who have been unable to follow this advice, these afternoon addresses will be a means of enlisting their sympathies for spheres of activity outside of their own. They will also teach us all that Culture is quite compatible with Religion, and that no scholar can realize the best that is in him unless he is also a Christian gentleman.

PROF. Cox, of McGill, brought up with him to Kingston about \$50,000 worth of a Radium Compound. After his address at the opening of the New Mining Buildings on Friday afternoon, October 16th, he kindly gave a demonstration of the peculiar properties of the new metal to a number of people who had had their interest and, in some cases, their curiosity awakened by the strange stories that magazines and newspapers have been

telling about Radium. And Radium is certainly an interesting substance, since the study of it and other similar elements seems destined to lead scientists to reconstruct their atomic theories.

It would seem to an ordinary person that the atom was small enough to satisfy any scientist, when it is considered that in one ounce of hydrogen there are eleven million million million million atoms, or particles, or a number expressed by eleven followed by twenty-four ciphers. Yet the scientist is not satisfied with what he has achieved, but always seeks to learn more about the infinitely large and the infinitely small in the universe. Accordingly we now learn that a single hydrogen atom is not indivisible, but is made up of several hundred smaller particles, to which the name of "electrons" has been applied. We thus see that finality is never reached in any science.

Our heartiest thanks are due Prof. Cox for his kindness, and we hope that he will not forget his promise to, on some future date, give us an exhibition of the properties of liquid air.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The conduct of the students during the Installation ceremonies was the topic of much favourable comment among the guests of Queen's. On all sides, their behaviour has been characterized as the happiest combination of enthusiasm and decorum ever witnessed in a large body of students. Of course the students interrupted the speakers, but as an old beloved graduate Dr. Wardrope, remarked, "When they did interrupt, their interruptions were very appropriate."

The statement made by the Principal, that the educated criminal is the most dangerous foe to society was the occasion for a brilliant "aside" from one of the boys in the "gods." We hope Dr. Wardrope does not include this in his list of appropriate interruptions.

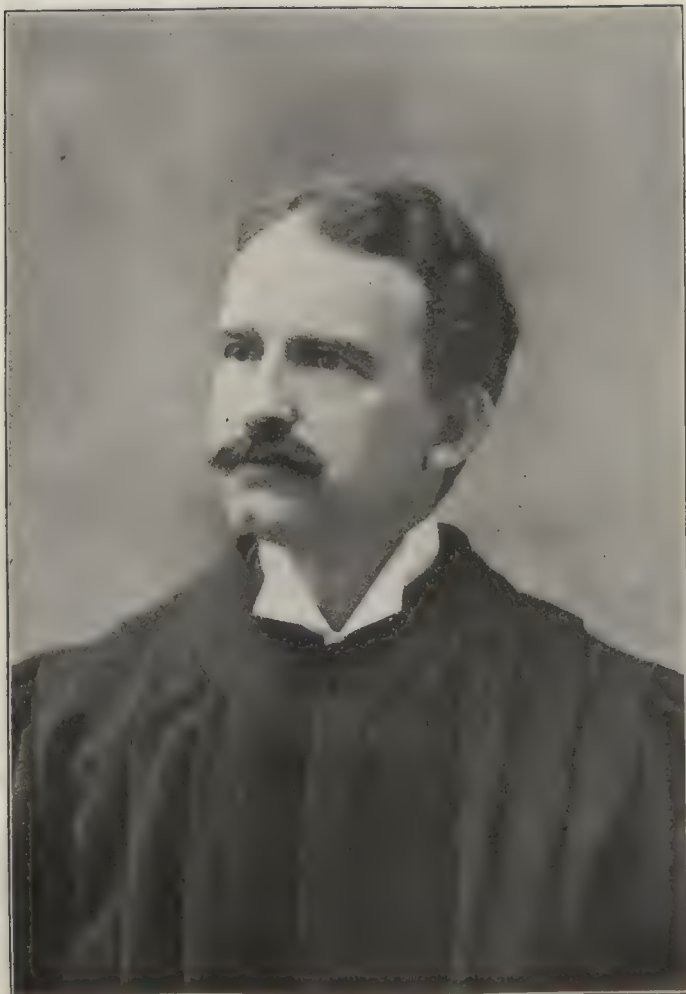
The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" at the mention of Principal Grant's name by the Chancellor was an incident which evoked the heartiest approval. We have not yet forgotten Geordie who "ruled the boys."

That our Roman Catholic friends thoroughly appreciate and sympathize with the work done here in Queen's is clearly shown in an editorial in a recent number of the "*Freeman*." The writer, after praising highly the liberal spirit of the University, expresses the hope that the Presbyterian Church will still continue the connection between itself and Queen's. This is an exhibition of the universal spirit which is the life of Queen's and which endears her to men of different creeds and different nationalities.

A TELEGRAM.

The following telegram was received by the Principal from R. J. Thomson, F. R. S., F. G. S., L. L. D., who, as Queen's men know, received last spring the degree of L. L. D. We are always pleased when our new graduates, especially honorary ones take an interest in the doings of Queen's and we are accordingly glad to publish this message from Dr. Thomson.

Brisbane, Australia, Oct. 15.
Queen's University, Geographical Society's Congratulations,
THOMSON.



PROF. J. MACNAUGHTON.

INSTALLATION OF PRINCIPAL GORDON AND JUBILEE OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

October 14th, 15th and 16th, 1903.

ON Wednesday, October 14th, at half-past nine in the morning the College boys assembled in the Reading Room in the new Arts Building, and at a quarter to ten marched over to Convocation Hall. First comers filled the gallery, the overflow filling the right wing behind the student choir. The lady students who had assembled in the Levana Room marched into Convocation Hall attired in gown and mortar board, and none who saw the noble array in the left wing of Convocation Hall that morning will think that the authorities of Queen's made a mistake when they opened their halls to lady students. The body of the hall was filled by the general public. The boys in the gallery very appropriately made but little noise confining themselves to a few hymns and to a hearty rendering of the Queen's Doxology. At ten o'clock the Chancellor, Senate and Guests entered and took their seats on the platform, the Rev. D. H. Fletcher, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly, fulfilling the duties of Chairman in an agreeable manner.

The order of service was as follows :

Hymn No. 1—The Lord's Prayer—
Scripture Lesson, Deut. 8; Rom. 12—
Hymn No. 474—Prayer by Rev. Chancellor Wallace of McMaster University—
Hymn No. 501—Address by the Rev. Principal Shaw, D.C.L., of Wesleyan College Montreal—Hymn No. 360—
Address by the Right Rev. F. Courtney, Bishop of Nova Scotia—Hymn No. 485—Benediction.

We are glad to be able to publish for the benefit of the readers of the

JOURNAL, the address of Principal Shaw :

This occasion I consider is not one of mere adulation of the honourable gentleman, who is now being charged with the heavy responsibility of guiding the affairs of this great and growing university. If it were, my heart would lead me with the utmost sincerity to say many appreciative things about Dr. Gordon, his scholarship and culture, his broad, Catholic spirit and his Christian manliness, all so eminently fitting him for his new office ; but I recognize and appreciate the fact that at the opening exercises of this academic function we are called together here to an act of Christian worship, with reverence and faith to acknowledge God and to seek His blessing upon the important work of the University, remembering that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

In this act of worship we are cheered to know that Queen's University will not be neutral and indifferent in its relation to Christian faith, but that its Christian character is assured, whatever be its denominational relations. I have no disposition, improperly, to interfere with its internal affairs, but this I notice with much gratification, that in the draft of a bill prepared some time ago, providing for a non-denominational basis of this university, its Christian character was still very distinctly guaranteed. Much more is this secured if the institution continues under the direct patronage of the Presbyterian Church, a Church which in many respects stands second to none in scholarship.

While on the one hand I thus regard with satisfaction the positive Christian

factor in the organization of the University, on the other hand I regard with equal pleasure its non-sectarian character—that men of all creeds may here associate with no danger of violence to their individual convictions. I have much to do, Mr. Moderator, with Protestant educational interests in the adjoining Province of Quebec and I am pleased to testify that the principles is practical and wise, and we have proved it, that education may be Christian without being sectarian.

With the growth of intelligence and, I am glad to say, of Christian charity, there is a broader spirit of toleration in the world to-day than ever, and growing intelligence has as much to do as religion with this happy condition. Every man is broadened by increased knowledge and intellectual activity. Bigotry is suicide, I say it confidently, to every organization and individual. Bigotry dwarfs, wilts and kills. Bigotry is suicide. The inspiring traditions of Queen's will ever be an incentive to most kindly and generous regard for all honest enquirers after truth, whether Jews or Christians, Protestants or Roman Catholics. I am pleased to find, in the recent report of the commission of the General Assembly, these two points. It speaks of "the great service the university has rendered to the higher education of the country, the unsectarian character of its influence, and its increasing fulfilment of the ideal of a Christian university." And then proceeds:

"The commission recognized the desirability of continuing the connection between Queen's University and the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and of preserving the broad Christian, liberal spirit of the institution unimpaired."

This I take to be the correct ideal of all education to be not secular, not godless, but Christian without being sectarian. Queen's has proved and will prove the practicability and desirability of such a policy.

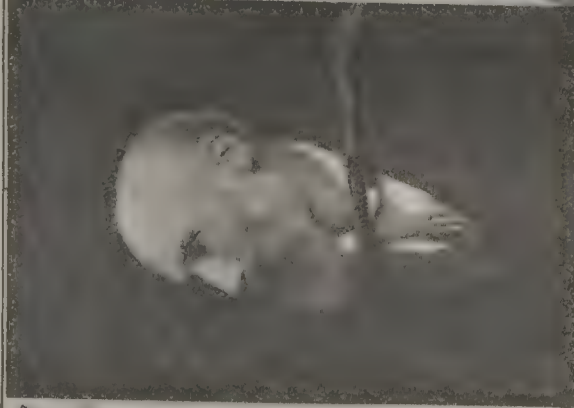
To Christianity the world is indebted for ninety per cent. of its universities. The church and education have risen and fallen together. The early Christian Church fostered education in its monasteries. As the Greek Church lost in spiritual activity, the Latin Church gained. The value of religion in fostering education is shown in the results. The East has steadily declined in culture and in morals, while to the Latin Church we are indebted for the instruments which have preserved and transmitted to us great educational benefits. The Revival of Learning was, no doubt, accompanied by dangerous criticism; but there were religious men at the helm who guided learning safely through its perils. Every spiritual revival which has been accompanied by definite results has always been a revival of education. History and Reason prove that religion should not be divorced from education. And the temper of the Canadian people will demand that it shall not be.

We stand here to-day to invoke God's blessing on the Principal and the students of this university. And to the students I would say, let the Young Peoples' Christian Association have a prominent part in your College life; not tending to narrow your views or to hamper you with sectarian strife, but as developing in you a taste for real education.

The address of Bishop F. Courtney, Halifax was substantially as follows:



G.Y. CHOWN, B.A.



JOHN WATSON

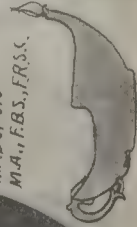
M.A., LL.D.



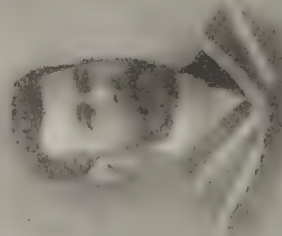
HON. SENATOR
M. SULLIVAN, M.D.



H.F. DUPUIS
M.A., F.B.S., F.R.S.S.



W.L. GOODWIN, D.S., F.R.S.C.



JOHN HERALD

M.A., M.D.

On this occasion I imagine myself not as delivering a sermon, but as giving a talk to the students of this university on Religion and Education. I shall ask them to direct their attention for a short while to the necessary relation which subsists between these parts of a fine education. To begin with a statement that is trite, let me say that education means the drawing out of the powers and faculties of men. Teaching which consists in merely the "putting in" of facts and which fails to stimulate the mind to greater efforts is sadly defective. That teaching which assumes that finality has been reached in any line is false and destructive of mental progress. "If the conclusion be prescribed, the study is of necessity precluded."

To return to our point, man is composed of three mentally interdependent parts, body, mind and spirit. Anyone of these faculties may indeed be exercised, while the others lie dormant. The body may be exercised while the mind and spirit remain unexercised and undeveloped. And so with the others. But nothing composed of parts can exist in perfection unless all its parts are relatively exercised. Body, mind and spirit must be developed together.

It is an old principle, to quote what St. Paul says, that "that was not first which is spiritual, but that which is natural." This principle seems to have impressed itself on the human animal, but I heartily regret that the old Greek idea of education has now passed away and that our men and women are left to develop their bodies themselves and to take such exercise as they may consider necessary. I hope that the time is coming when

there will be a full course in gymnastics for men and women. Then will the body become a fitting and a noble temple for mind and soul. I do not think that football, or baseball, or cricket is the best form of exercise. But a graded course of gymnastics under a competent and noble instructor is about the best way of developing the bodies of our men and women so that they may be as slight a hindrance as possible to the activity of mind and spirit. I hope that gymnastics may come to fill an important place in the curriculum of a college course.

The development of the mind is wonderful. From our present intellectual development we can form some slight conception of the glory of the intellect with which God has endowed man. Many of you have no doubt read Charles Kingsley's "Madam How and Lady Why." In these two aspects of 'how' and 'why' do all things present themselves to the mind. We are to-day in an unfavourable position to understand how important these questions were to our forefathers. The intellect of man gazing into the limitless space and involuntarily exclaiming "How high are the heavens above the earth," did not rest until it had found a base so long that it was able to construct upon it a triangle by means of which the distances of the stars can be ascertained. What reverence we should have for our intellect which has found problems almost incapable of solution, and has not rested until it has solved them. I have not the time to ask you to think as you should of the glory of the mind. The intellect is the instrument of searching out God. "Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst



BISHOP F. COURTNEY, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.



HIS HONOUR WM. MORTIMER CLARK, LIEUT. GOV., ONTARIO.

thou find out the almighty to perfection?" asks one of the oldest thinkers. Man wrestles even with this problem. He takes what facts he knows and co-ordinates them in one glorious whole, and he never rests and never will rest until he has made all knowledge accessible to all. Poor and wretched is our education if it develops a man's body and shrivels his mind.

"And afterward that which is spiritual," says Paul. The spirit grapples with the questions, "What is Right?" "What is Wrong?" Morality is the consciousness of God, the consciousness of his presence in the gentle breeze, and in the still night, and on the restless sea, in the age of the oak, in the dim recesses of the wood, on the mountain top, and in the human face divine. The spirit asks, "Who is God?" "What is God?" "What has God done?" The record of God's handiwork is in the universe and in that book which we are glad still to know by blessed experience as the word of God. Glad am I to echo the words spoken by Principal Shaw when he expressed his gladness that religion is to be the basis on which the education of this University is to be carried on. May all the students feel its power.

The state is interested in education because it desires to have good citizens, and he is the best citizen who has developed body, mind and spirit. Will the wise people of our state ever agree on a system of graded subjects for the development of body and of spirit? As God lives it is not impossible. We need religion for our highest development. If you are not better for your religion it is because it is not operative. If you are not wiser, it is because you are not a student of

religion. If you are not happier, you have not rightly understood it.

I trust that during the time of his official connection with this University Principal Gordon may see his students continually growing better, and wiser, and happier, and taking these virtues with them as they go forth upon the strenuous mission of man.

THE MEDICAL JUBILEE.

In the afternoon Convocation Hall was filled much as in the forenoon, though the medicals were present in greater numbers at the opening ceremonies of the Jubilee of the Medical Faculty. There was this difference at any rate that there was more noise in the afternoon, though all the speakers were given a very fair hearing.

The Chancellor presided, and after opening the ceremonies, called upon Dr. Geikie, Dean of the Medical Faculty of Trinity College, Toronto, to address the students.

Dr. Geikie congratulated the College on the attainment of the Jubilee of the Medical Faculty, and on the position of honour and trust which that faculty has reached.

He could not praise the late Principal sufficiently, and urged that as a fitting tribute to his memory a statue be erected to him in a prominent place in the College grounds. While every student and every graduate is a monument to Principal Grant, yet such a statue would be a tasteful addition to the grounds and a striking reminder of him whose spirit is with us still.

He also urged the placing of a bust of the late Rev. D. J. Macdonnell in the College halls. He then congratulated the University on having as our present Principal one who is able to do a

great deal in following up the work commenced by the late Principal.

Dr. Geikie then remarked that a Medical Jubilee is a rare thing in Ontario, and expressed the hope that when the next Jubilee comes, the Medical Faculty may have as successful a fifty years to look back upon as it has now. This faculty is not only a part of Queen's, he said, but has also become part and parcel of the province of Ontario, and should claim the interest of every man in Ontario. The medical profession is a noble one, and wherever a Queen's doctor comes may the profession be ennobled, and may he be loved and trusted the more he is known. He had met Queen's men everywhere, and from his heart he believed that wherever a Queen's doctor is to be found, there you will find a true man. He urged the present medical students of Queen's to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors, and to do nothing to sully their fair name. "Hold your standard and your reputation high, so that men may love, and trust, and bless you, as they have your predecessors."

Dr. Herald then gave the following interesting resume of the history of the Medical Faculty:

Mr. Chancellor, Members of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

TO-DAY for the fiftieth time the Medical School in Kingston is formally opening her doors for the admission of students. The Medical Faculty and the authorities of the University felt that such an occasion should in some way be fittingly marked by appropriate services, and so the Jubilee of the Medical Faculty was determined upon and the arrangements made for holding the ceremonies in

which we are now permitted to participate. The committee to which was deputed the duty of carrying into effect the decision to hold this Jubilee concluded that a short resumé of the history of the Medical Faculty would form an appropriate and a necessary part in these ceremonies, and wisely or otherwise assigned to me the task of preparing such an account of the rise and progress of Medical education in connection with Queen's University. I somewhat hesitatingly undertook the task, feeling as I did and do that someone longer connected with the Medical Faculty than I have been could much more fittingly represent it on this occasion. Having, however, undertaken the duty I set myself to the task of collecting information regarding the origin and growth of the Institution in whose name and interest we are here assembled to-day. Here permit me to say that I have found this no light undertaking and in some respects a rather unsatisfactory one. The records of the earlier days were not kept with that accuracy and fullness of detail which one would wish when he comes to compile a history of the events which led up to the formation of the Medical Faculty and which have marked its growth up to the present time. Let this be my excuse if in the course of what I say to-day I pass over some event which to some other may appear important, or even if my information on some point should not be quite accurate. My information has been gleaned largely from Queen's University Doomsday Book and the minutes of the University Senate and the Board of Trustees. I would here most gratefully acknowledge my great indebtedness to Miss Saunders, the University Librarian, for her painstaking search in these records for the information which I have been enabled to bring to-

gether in this paper. To Dr. W. L. Herriman of Lindsay, one of the first Medical graduates of Queen's, I am also indebted for information as to the causes which led him and seven others to become Medical students of Queen's during the first session of the Faculty's existence.

The first mention that I can find with reference to a Medical Faculty in connection with Queen's University is a resolution passed at a meeting of the University Senate on July 30th, 1853, whereby it was decided to establish a Medical Faculty and a committee consisting of Rev. Robert McGill, Dr. Machar, Mr. Hugh Allan and Mr. John Mowat was appointed to consider the best method of accomplishing that object and to have Lecturers appointed on Physiology and Anatomy.

On February 7th, 1854, Profs. Williamson and Smith and Mr. Andrew Drummond were appointed a committee to confer with the Medical Practitioners in the city regarding what was best to do in order to establish the Medical Faculty. This conference was held in the house of one whose name was also associated with the foundation of Queen's University and who ever afterwards maintained a lively interest in her welfare and progress even when his time and talents were fully taxed in guiding the affairs of his adopted country. I mean the late Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

On March 7th, 1854, Drs. Sampson, Dickson, Stewart and Strange waited upon the Trustees in connection with the formation of the Medical Faculty and, it is to be presumed, as a result of the conference held during the previous month. Dr. Strange, of this city, is the only Medical man now living who attended that meeting and, I am sure, we are all pleased to know that he is still able to attend to his practice and that he enjoys the best of health.

On August 2nd, 1854, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees was empowered by the Board to appoint Lecturers on the various subjects then required in a Medical curriculum. The first Faculty consisted of: Dr. James Sampson, Dr. John Stewart, Dr. John R. Dickson, Dr. Horatio Yates, Dr. Fife Fowler, Dr. S. P. Litchfield, Dr. James Williamson.

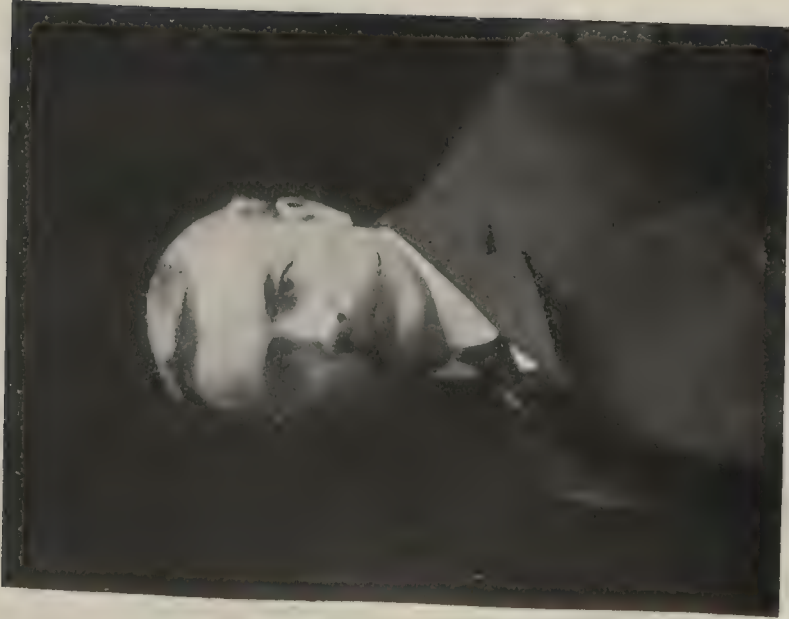
At the very beginning of the Faculty's career the University laid down the principle that in no way was it to be financially responsible for the Medical Faculty, which was to be supported by fees, private bequests or donations. Such has always been the history of the Faculty; its sources of revenue have always, as at the beginning, been independent of the University.

In 1858 the Government gave the Medical Faculty a grant of £250. This grant was given annually for a number of years, but in what year it was discontinued I have been unable to ascertain. The money thus obtained, or rather so much of it as was not required for the necessary expenses of the Faculty, was later on used to pay for the building at present occupied by the Medical Faculty. Unfortunately I could find no record of the actual amount so taken from this grant and used for this purpose.

In July, 1858, the Executive Committee of the University by resolution decided to erect a Medical Building which would be used as well for a Convocation Hall and for such other purposes as the needs of the University might require. One portion of the resolution passed at that meeting reads as follows:—"That such accommodation could be most easily and most cheaply provided by the erection of a building behind the present College, say on or near the site of the present wood-house, in as much as, from its position no architectural ornament



HON. G. W. ROSS.



DR. J. C. CONNELL,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

would be at all necessary." Whatever may be said of the Faculty the building has maintained the reputation then given to it.

After this the University and the Faculty did not work harmoniously. What was the nature of the difficulty I am not prepared to say. The records are very meagre and bald. The bare fact is recorded that the University discontinued its Medical Faculty, and that the Faculty secured a charter establishing the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. The University apparently believed that it could get on better without a Medical Faculty, and the Faculty evidently felt that they would be in a better position independent of the University. That either the University or the Faculty, or more probably both, made a mistake at this time is evidenced by the after history. A fuller realization of the fact that each was more or less dependent upon the other and that the prosperity of the one meant the prosperity of the other would probably have prevented a rupture which was not healed for nearly thirty years. A recollection of the events of that period ought to show to both the University and the Medical Faculty that the best way to preserve that harmony between the two which is so desirable, and which happily existed under the guidance of the late Principal Grant, is for each to show to the other a spirit of toleration and liberality. As a consequence of the rupture or rather dissolution which took place in 1865 the Faculty had to leave its new home, and for several years its classes were held in what is now the House of Industry, and afterwards in a building at the foot of Princess Street. The members of the first Faculty of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons consisted of:

Dr. Horatio Yates, Dean; Dr. Fife Fowler, Secretary; Dr. Litchfield, Dr. Lavell, Dr. Kennedy, Dr. O. Yates,

Dr. Bell, Dr. McLean, Dr. Sullivan, Dr. Reeve. Of these only two remain, Dr. Sullivan, who is still a member of the Faculty, and Dr. Reeve, who is the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Toronto University.

In 1881 when the new Arts Building was ready for occupation the Faculty of the Royal College again held classes in the building originally erected for Medical purposes. From this time up to 1892 an agitation was carried on to re-establish the Medical Faculty of the University and to induce the Faculty of the Royal College to become that Faculty. Several conferences were held between representatives of the University and the Royal College and finally an agreement was arrived at whereby the Royal College agreed to hold its charter in abeyance so far as teaching was concerned and to become the Medical Faculty of Queen's University. By this agreement the Medical Faculty was given the use of the Medical Building free of rent, and in return all fees collected for Biology, Physiology and Histology, and all Degree fees were paid to the University. Last year these fees amounted to \$3,564.00. While becoming an integral portion of the University the Medical Faculty was, to quote the words of the agreement, "to remain independent as is the Medical Faculty of McGill."

The members of the new Faculty were:—

Dr. Fife Fowler, Dean; Dr. Herald, Secretary; Dr. Sullivan, Dr. Dupuis, Dr. K. N. Fenwick, Dr. Saunders, Dr. Wm. Henderson, Dr. Garrett, Dr. Mundell, Dr. Ryan, Dr. Anglin, Dr. J. C. Connell, Dr. Knight, Dr. Goodwin, Dr. Clarke, Prof. Fowler, Mr. Nichol, Dr. Cunningham.

In the spring of 1901 the Faculty decided to enlarge and improve their building and to more adequately equip it. This they did at an expenditure

of about \$12,000.00, \$10,000.00 of which was borrowed from the University, the Faculty agreeing to repay this loan in annual installments. The Faculty has more than fulfilled this agreement, having already repaid \$800.00 more than required by the agreement. During the past summer the Faculty has again spent nearly \$2,000.00 in improvements and equipment. These facts are mentioned merely to show that the Faculty is endeavouring to keep abreast of the times and to give to its students every advantage of a modern Medical education.

Medical classes were opened in Kingston during the fall of 1854, and during the first session there were in attendance 23 students. This number was made up partly by the attendance of eight young men who had previously attended Medical classes at Trinity in Toronto, and who felt compelled to leave that institution on account of the requirements for graduation there. Strange and incredible it may seem to us to-day that only 50 years ago an educational institution in Canada should refuse to grant its degrees to any but those who were members of a particular religious denomination. Yet such was the case. Eight young men in consequence left Trinity and came to Queen's where a more liberal spirit prevailed. Then as now Queen's classes and Queen's honours were free to all. As a consequence of this withdrawal of eight students the Medical professors of Trinity refused to act any longer unless the objectionable religious tests were abolished. Trinity's charter was therefore amended and her degrees were open to all irrespective of class or creed. Thus it will be seen that the action of these Medical students not only assisted in firmly establishing our Medical Faculty but also in having Trinity made more liberal.

I am sure, Mr. Chancellor, you will not consider that I am wandering beyond the limits of the subject assigned me if I briefly refer to a few of the men who acted a not inconspicuous part in the history of the Medical Faculty and whose labours helped to keep it alive and upbuild it under at times very adverse circumstances. In looking up the history of Queen's Medical Faculty the first name that arrests our attention is that of Dr. John Stewart, a man of untiring energy and great mental endowment. By his force of character he instilled life into the infant College, and by his devotion he kept it alive. Opposition and difficulties were to him the very breath of life. His whole being rejoiced in meeting and overcoming all obstacles in his path—whether real or imaginary. He loved a fight. Whoever or whatever attempted to injure the Medical Faculty was his natural enemy, and it was not well to be an enemy of Dr. Stewart. According to himself he was not only a professor in the Medical Faculty; he was the Medical Faculty. Notwithstanding his peculiarities—his eccentricities if you like—he was a tower of strength to the struggling institution, and we who to-day are enjoying a fair amount of success in no small measure owe that success to the foundation laid by him and his colleagues.

Dr. Horatio Yates, the first Dean of the Medical Faculty, was of a very different stamp. He was a man of quieter manner and broader views. He brought strength and reputation to the Faculty by the extent and success of his practice. He was known throughout Eastern Ontario as a skilful and successful physician and was called in consultation by his fellow-practitioners from far and near. His reputation was reflected on the College and the name of Dr. Horatio Yates was

the means of adding many a student to the rolls of the Medical Faculty.

Dr. M. Lavell was Professor of Obstetrics and Gynæcology for many years. All who had the privilege of listening to his lectures on these subjects will always have a kindly recollection of the lecturer and will always be willing to acknowledge their deep debt of gratitude to him. Dr. Lavell had the happy faculty of mingling with the dry facts of his subject much practical advice on the practice of the Medical profession. A master of his subject, which he arranged in systematic order, he was a clear and lucid teacher and his lectures were fixed upon the minds of his students by his earnest and impressive manner. No one who took Dr. Lavell's course could ever enter the Medical profession without an appreciation of the sacredness of his calling and a profound sense of the heavy responsibilities he was assuming. The whole tendency of Dr. Lavell's teaching was to elevate the standard of the profession educationally and morally. The three requisites for the perfect physician were, according to him, "knowledge, clean hands and a pure heart."

With regard to Dr. T. R. Dupuis the unanimous verdict of all who sat under him was that he was a born teacher and a surgeon by nature. His knowledge of his subject was extensive and minute and his general information wide and varied. As a lecturer on Anatomy he was a marvel. He had the rare gift of investing even the dry bones of his subject with a living interest. In his time there were no special lectures given on Applied Anatomy, and so while he described the various structures of the body he at the same time pointed out their uses, gave their landmarks, illustrated the action of the various muscles in fractures and dislocations and demonstrated the methods of procedure in sur-

gical operations. In this way his lectures had a wider scope than if he had been strictly confined to Descriptive Anatomy, and thus they were not only more interesting but much more practical. He always held the attention of his classes and we can all look back to his lectures with pleasure, and after being in practice for some years realize the benefit we derived from them.

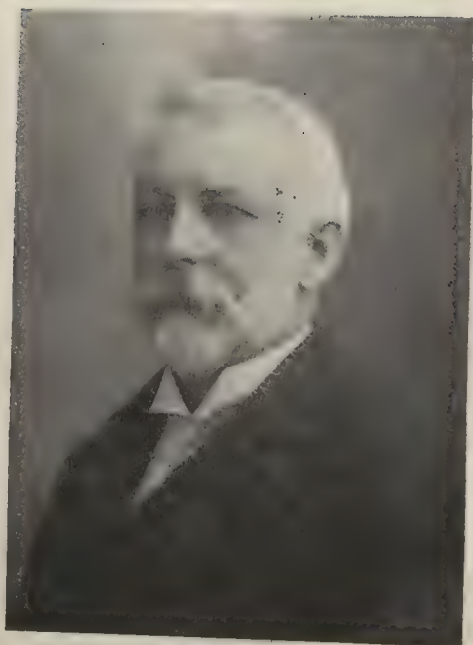
Of the men of a later date I would mention Drs. K. N. Fenwick and H. J. Saunders. The former of these was widely known as a surgeon and did more, perhaps, than anyone else in this section of country to advance surgery to its present efficiency. He was the means of having a 'training' school for nurses established in connection with the General Hospital, and of thus making that institution what its name implies—a home for the relief and cure of the sick and the suffering. Everyone who knows anything about a Medical education realizes how essentially important to the student is a good hospital. In this respect both the Hospital and the Medical Faculty owe a debt of gratitude to the late Dr. K. N. Fenwick.

Dr. Saunders devoted himself more to Medicine than to Surgery and so his achievements in the eyes of the public were perhaps not so brilliant as those of Dr. Fenwick, but to his fellow-practitioners in this section of the country he was known as probably the best informed Medical man in Eastern Ontario and was regarded as a safe and reliable consultant. As a member of the Faculty he was invaluable. His calm and impartial judgment was a great strength in the Faculty's deliberations. The untimely deaths of these two men, occurring, as they did, within a month of each other, were severe blows to the Faculty, keenly felt by all their colleagues.

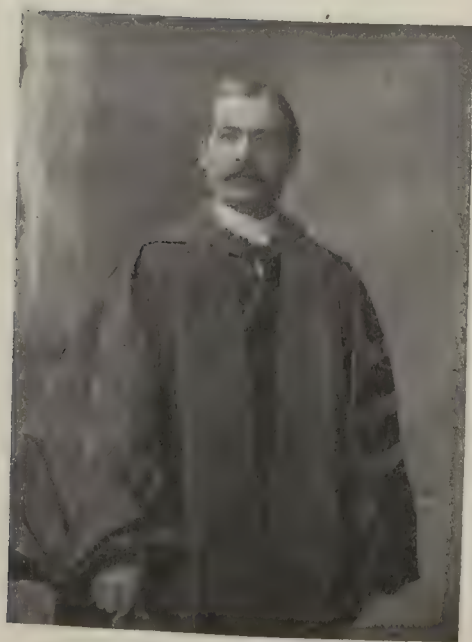
I have purposely left any mention of our late Dean, Dr. Fife Fowler, to the



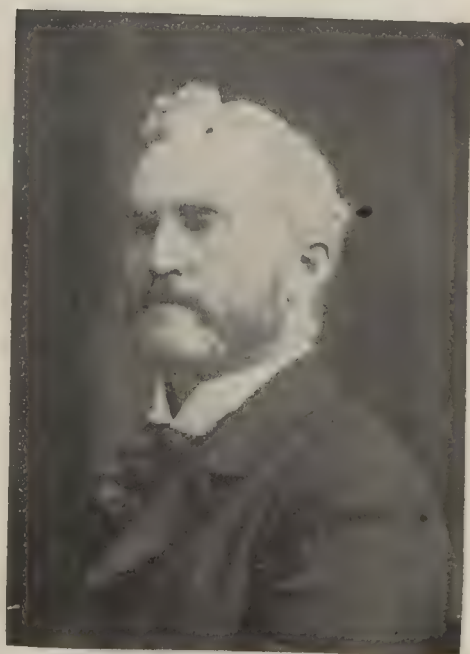
REV. PRINCIPAL SHAW,
Wesleyan College, Montreal.



HON. WM. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.



PROF. H. L. WILSON,
John's Hopkins, Baltimore.



HON. RICHARD HARCOURT,
Minister of Education.

last. He stands alone. A member of the Faculty when it began its work, he remained continuously a member of it until his death a few short months ago. If any of us have any regret in connection with this Jubilee it is that he who saw the Faculty's birth, who assisted in its early struggles, who was its friend and one of its mainstays in its dark days, who saw it gaining in strength and usefulness until it had become no mean institution, was not spared a little longer and permitted to take part in the Jubilee of the Faculty which he loved so much and to which he devoted his life. Dr. Fowler was a man of rare attainments and liberal education. Quiet and reserved in his manner he was by those who did not know him regarded as cold and unsympathetic. To those who were permitted to know him more intimately he revealed himself as warm hearted, genial and sympathetic. By those who employed him as a physician he was more accurately and more fully appreciated. One of his former patients said to me not long since, "Dr. Fowler was a grand man and a true friend. When he came into my room and took my hand in both of his and looked in my face, no matter how I was suffering, I felt sympathy and strength passing from him to me and I took courage and felt confident that I would come safely through my suffering." From one learn the opinion of all. In his relations with his fellow practitioners he was most particular never to do or to say anything which could tend to the injury of another, but rather was he careful to guard the honour and reputation of all practitioners. Permit me to relate a personal experience. When I had been but a few weeks in practice a young lady was brought to my office with a broken arm. I did for her what was necessary and then asked that she allow me to send for her family physi-

cian. Both she and her mother insisted upon me continuing in attendance. A few days afterwards when I called at her home she told me that Dr. Fowler had been in to see her, and added, "he is an uncle of mine." I asked what Dr. Fowler had said. She replied: "Oh, he did not do anything; he merely asked who was attending me, and when I told him you were he said, Dr. Herald will give you the best of care." No one who has not gone through the anxious period of beginning a Medical practice can appreciate what words like these mean to the beginner. His opinion as to the physician's relations to his patients was, I regret to say, what some now regard as somewhat old-fashioned. He believed that what the physician learned about his patients should be absolutely private and that he dare not in honour convey this information to any other. I would that this view of professional honour were more general to-day. I shall never forget the lesson taught me by Dr. Fowler in this regard. During my first year in practice a prominent physician in Kingston was confined to his bed with what proved to be his last illness. Dr. Fowler was attending him. One day I met Dr. Fowler on the street and inquired after his patient and thoughtlessly asked him what was wrong with him. Dr. Fowler looked at me a moment and then said, "That is a question I never answer except to the immediate relatives of my patients." I felt rebuked and probably showed it in my face, and then the kindness of Dr. Fowler's nature asserted itself, and he added, "but to a fellow-practitioner I have no hesitation in giving the information, of course strictly on professional honour." I felt relieved and, I must confess, somewhat flattered. Those words "fellow-practitioner" went to my heart and eased any feeling of

chagrin I may have previously felt. I now realized that even the Dean of the Medical Faculty recognized me as a member of the profession which he adorned. What the Medical Faculty of Queen's University owes to Dr. Fowler will never be fully told and will not be even approximately realized.

Altogether the Medical Faculty has had a somewhat chequered career. First a Faculty of the University, then an independent institution affiliated to the University, it is now once more a Faculty of the University. Its first home was a building on Princess Street, now occupied by Elliott Bros., then it moved into the building which it now occupies, then it migrated to the present House of Industry, then it took up its abode in a building on Princess Street, formerly a bank and now used for the manufacture of Acetylene Gas Generators, and in 1881 it came back to the building which it now occupies. We trust that its wanderings are over and that it has at last obtained a permanent abiding place. It began its career with 23 students and at the close of its first session it granted the degree of M.D. to eight young men, one of whom, Dr. Herriman of Lindsay, is still alive and, I am happy to say, is with us to-day, and from whom we shall have the pleasure of hearing something about the first session of Queen's Medical Faculty. Last session we had on our books 205 students and we granted the degree of M.D. to 49. This session so far we have on our books students who have come from every Province in the Dominion, from many of the States of the Union and from the Isles of the Sea. We have a building well equipped and adapted for our purposes. We have a Faculty every member of which is devoted to and zealous in his work. With a past of which we have no reason to be ashamed, with a pres-

ent full of promise, we have every reason to look to the future with hope and confidence that the labours of those who have gone before have not been in vain but that they to-day are bearing rich fruit and that in the future they will bear it more abundantly.

The next speaker was Prof. R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc., Toronto, who offered his own congratulations and those of the University he represented on this auspicious occasion. He then delivered the following address:

Mr. Chancellor:—

My first duty on this present occasion is to offer to Queen's University through you the congratulations of the University of Toronto on the various events which you are about to celebrate during these festivities—The formal Installation of a new Principal who has already shown such aptitude for his high office, the Jubilee of the Medical Faculty, and the inauguration of new structures devoted to University work; also to felicitate you, Mr. Principal, on your having been called to fill such an honourable and responsible position from which you will guide the future development of this University.

My second duty is to thank the Medical Faculty for the honour they done me in asking me to address the medical students, and to express the hope that both faculty and students will share in the invigorating and inspiring influences which attend such speech-making events in University life as these which are being celebrated just now.

It was natural in responding to such an invitation that I should select some topic bearing on medical education, seeing that, during my long con-

nection with the University of Toronto, I have had my share in shaping the policy of the University in regard thereto, and have especially concerned myself with its scientific aspect, and its relation to the sciences included in the curriculum in arts.

Recognizing that the young man setting out on his medical studies is apt to chafe at the obstacles which these sciences seem to oppose to his at once plunging into the art of medicine. I would in the first place justify the important place which they are accorded in our curricula of to-day, and in the second place offer to those students on the threshold of a medical career a few hints as to how these apparent obstacles may best be surmounted.

Medical education may suitably be divided into three stages, a preliminary scientific stage, a second, dealing with the specially medical sciences, and a third, dealing with the art of Medicine. The first stage terminates with the acquisition of as profound a knowledge as possible of the normal structure and functions of the human body in health; the second concerns itself with departures from the normal condition, the prevention of these, and the principles of the restoration of the body to the normal. In other words this intermediate stage includes pathology, the science which investigates the nature of the disease, hygiene which seeks to obviate its occurrence and therapeutics, in its wide sense, which investigates the means at our disposal to restore the diseased body to health. The third stage is the application of these sciences in the various branches of practical Medicine and Surgery.

As I have said, it is with the first stage that I propose to deal to-day. It is that part of the medical curriculum which may properly also form part of a curriculum in Arts or Philosophy, and which terminates, as I have explained, with Human Anatomy and Physiology. Some of you may express surprise that I should speak of Human Anatomy and Physiology as proper subjects of study on the Arts side of the University, but I would ask, How can one logically defend the inclusion of comparative anatomy and physiology and the exclusion of one of its best-known constituent parts? The fact is that if I teach in my laboratory the anatomy of a rabbit, while my colleague, Prof. Primrose, teaches the anatomy of man in his, we are engaged in disciplines of exactly the same nature, of exactly the same pedagogical value. There are questions of convenience, of sentiment, of usefulness, which, however, do not affect the value of these as subjects of scientific investigation.

I have said that the first terminates with human anatomy and physiology; it begins with biology (including botany and zoology), chemistry and physics. These have long held a place in medical education, but it is important to note that a change of view as to their function therein has taken place within comparatively recent times. Fifty years ago botany and chemistry were taught as an essential introduction to the materia medica, the chief constituents of which are furnished by the vegetable and mineral kingdoms. They were, therefore, useful in recognizing the raw materials of the pharmacopœia, while chemistry had its further use as an introduction to the preparation of

drugs from the raw materials. But the division of labour between the pharmacist and the physician has now advanced so far that it seems useless to burden the student's memory—if only for a very short time—with the characteristics of raw materials which he is never destined to meet with in after life, or that he should be asked to memorize the method, let us say, of preparing morphia from opium, an operation which he is certain never to be called upon to put into practice.

Zoology never enjoyed the same reputation as an introduction to the *materia medica*, the drugs derived from the animal kingdom being—except, as we are told, in the Chinese pharmacopœia—few and little used. And yet I have seen a medical zoology for the use of medical students with an admirable treatise on the anatomy of the beaver, which still furnishes *Castoreum*, and elaborate accounts of the natural history of the Spanish Fly and the Cochineal Insect, which still have their uses in the pharmacopœia. It was perhaps rather with the view that the physician was also expected to be something of a naturalist that zoology was formerly associated with botany as an introduction to medical studies, as well as with the view that the systematic study of plants and animals developed and sharpened these mental faculties to be afterwards employed in the diagnosis of disease. And a fortunate thing it has been for the history of biology that it has been so associated with the study of medicine. For what does it not owe to generations of physicians who have given their leisure to some branch or other of natural history?

Physics, on the contrary, if we except the mechanics of surgery, is only beginning with its electricity, its Röntgen rays, its Finckh light to enter the domain of therapeutics, and has hitherto enjoyed but little consideration from the utilitarian point of view in medical education.

It is, therefore, not from the standpoint of their usefulness as an introduction to *materia medica*, but from an entirely different point of view, that these various sciences are now regarded in medical education.

Since the discovery that many diseases to which flesh is heir are due to the penetration of the body by minute plants or animals, the natural history of these forms the chapters of botany and zoology of greatest interest to the pathologist, and he must be prepared by introductory studies for the full appreciation of these, for they lead him far afield in vegetable and animal biology.

Again, human anatomy and physiology form only a part of biology, and in order to realize how the part is related to the whole it is desirable that the student should examine for himself types of the great groups of plants and animals. Especially does this seem necessary with regard to anatomy, for the structure and development of the human body only becomes intelligible in the light of those of the other vertebrates, and the student who has laid to heart the great principles of comparative anatomy and embryology has a key to decipher peculiarities of structure which will never fail him. I would urge that in every case the student should gain some knowledge of general anatomy by the careful dissection of some small animal which he has entirely in his own charge before

he proceeds to the particular study of the human body. It can be recommended on the ground of cheapness and convenience, but above all it involves the weapon of comparison which is so suggestive and far reaching in its results.

I need not stop to indicate the the changed point of view with regard to the usefulness of chemistry and physics in medical education. When the student is asked to perform in the physiological laboratory experiments involving complicated chemical and

diagnoses, which require a high degree of technical skill in these sciences.

I would here advert to the remarkable change that has come over this preliminary scientific education for medicine ever since my own student days, when the change was just beginning. Practical anatomy was not then only employed as a means of informing the student as to the structure of the human body; it was the discipline in which habits of accuracy, of thoroughness, deftness of finger and dexterity of manipulation were taught, and indeed, the dissecting room was almost the only place where they could be learned. Now it is far otherwise; the student must early learn the use of the microscope as a tool, his work in biological, chemical, physical laboratories all contributes to his training in the directions above indicated, and must all share in the time-table. How necessary is it then, in view of the less amount of time that can be spared for it than in the past, that full advantage should be taken of the most scientific way of learning anatomy, and that mere feats of memorising should be discouraged.

Having thus justified as I think, the inclusion in our medical curricula of the various sciences to which I have referred and perhaps alarmed the entering student by showing him that his memory on which he may have depended so much during his past education is now not everything, but that he must bend all his other faculties of observation, of reasoning, of co-ordination of the brain and hand, to acquiring a real knowledge of the principles of the sciences in question, having thus I say justified the inclusion of these sciences, I would now venture



PROF. RAMSAY WRIGHT, TORONTO.

physical processes, it is obvious that his having committed certain formulæ or equations to memory is not going to be of any service to him, and thus the practical study of physiology involves a previous practical training in chemistry and physics. Furthermore the clinician is continually using more and more complicated methods in his

to offer some hints as to how this real knowledge of them can best be acquired.

The student must of course early realize that he cannot repeat for himself all the investigations with the results of which he must be familiar, but he must be sufficiently personally familiar with the investigation to be able to interpret the results of others in the light of his own experience in the laboratory.

The German poet "Goethe" has some lines which well embody the necessity for practical experience before the work of others can be fully appropriated by us, he says: "That which thou hast inherited from thy forefathers thou must work for in order to possess."

Indeed you will find that hard work is necessary to secure such possessions. I hope you may all have the opportunity of reading the admirable address which Prof. Osler delivered to our students in Toronto on the subject of work as the key to success.

One of the first lessons to be learned in regard to such work is that difficulties have to be surmounted, not skipped.

Montaigne in one of his essays, says:—"If in reading I fortune to meet with any difficult points I fret not myself about them but after I have given them a charge or two I leave them as I found them. Should I earnestly plod upon them I should lose both time and myself, for I have a skipping wit." But in your studies you must avoid this skipping wit. Some of you will learn more easily from the printed book, others from the spoken word, but both must bring the difficulties you encounter and which

you find to be invincible without assistance even after you have manfully wrestled with them, to your teachers, who will only be too glad to see your work

One of the difficulties which the young medical student encounters at the outset of his work is the language of science—the flood of new terms which threatens to submerge him. He must make up his mind to refuse to be submerged, and with this end in view he must systematically devote a portion of each day to the revision and mastery of his new vocabulary. No sooner has he begun the study of his bones than he meets with words like *synchondrosis*, *perichondrium*, *enchondral*, &c.:—my advice to him is to find out exactly the meaning and the origin of such terms (the origin because his duty as a biologist is always to be looking to the origin and development of things) and with this end in view he must have a good dictionary at his disposal. Not only should he use that faithfully but he should purchase an indexed note book and enter each of his new acquaintances in it as it arrives, and he will soon find, if he diligently revises his word-book, that his method is furnishing him with a key which helps him to interpret and to retain easily new permutations and combinations of the roots he learns. Indeed if he perseveres he will be surprised at the large number of Greek words which he has acquired and may be led to ask whether his matriculation studies should not have included some knowledge of the language of the fathers of medicine.

If he applies the method I have indicated to his anatomical studies he will acquire an insight into the history

of the science he is beginning. I observed the other day that some freshman had chalked up on my blackboard the cryptic words, "tercular herephili"; he had evidently just been introduced to them, and was proud of his acquaintance; but if his curiosity led him as far as the encyclopædia, what an interesting glimpse he would have of the beginning of the science of human anatomy.

For the purpose of the simplification of nomenclature we may agree to suppress some of these terms but there will be a loss to the history of the science which will diminish our gain.

If our anatomical student persists in his effort to understand the words he uses, he cannot fail to learn something of that history; how that the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries saw a revival of anatomical learning, when men began to find out that it was better to take their facts from nature than from Aristotle and Galen; how Italy and Holland are perhaps more frequently represented by names like Eustachius, Morgagni, Sylvius, than they are in the anatomical literature of the last century, and how England stands out even at that early period with names which are just as much household words to the anatomist, as we see in such terms as the capsule of Glisson, the Circle of Willis, &c.

If in addition to learning the language of his text-books our student is very ambitious and after graduation desires to see the world of medicine before he settles down, he will certainly have pangs of regret if he has allowed his matriculation French and German to slip away from him during his undergraduate days. Is it a counsel of perfection to advise him to guard against this in his summer vacation? A little

drudgery with the dictionary every day is the secret of acquiring a reading knowledge of these languages sufficient for practical purposes. I do not mean that these languages are necessary for the purpose of getting the very best training in medicine, but a knowledge of them has other conveniences than those above mentioned in a country like ours where many languages meet.

Difficulties of terminology are not the only ones which beset the young student. He has been familiar from his youth with certain weights and measures, that is to say he has a certain hazy familiarity with inches, pints and pounds, but if you ask him how many cubic inches are in a pint, and how many pounds a pint of water weighs, you will generally find him unresponsive. Yet if he is asked to desert this clumsy system of weights and measures for a new and delightfully easy one, where a litre always contains 1000 cubic centimetres, and where each cubic centimetre of water weighs a gramme, you will find that he is aggrieved and that he is constantly thinking back to his familiar scales. He may have learned at school that a metre is 39.37 inches, but if you ask him to give you an idea of how long 500 centimetres is, he will pull out a pencil and do a sum for you. Something else however is wanted; he should be in position to call up an immediate mental image of 50 cc., or 50 mm., or 50 gr., and to do this he must constantly be measuring, and weighing, and estimating; he must have learned for himself how many cubic centimetres are in a coffee cup or a tea spoon and how to express the lengths and widths of familiar objects in the metric system. He always carries

about with him some fairly reliable measures, for he can adjust his span to some 20 centimetres, and he will generally be able to command a cent and a 5 cent piece to serve as measures of 25 and 15 mm. respectively. Some assure you who have not yet got on such terms of familiarity with the metric system, that you will not regret some leisure moments spent in guessing weights and measures. Then when your Prof. of physiology tells you that the heart sends out at each systole 1.88 kilograms of blood, you will not gape and wonder how much that may be, but be able to form an immediate mental picture of its volume.

Another effort of the same character you have to make is with the thermometer. You know a room is comfortable when it is between 65 and 70 degrees, but if I were to ask you to express that in the centigrade scale, the pencil would again come out and the formula $\frac{5}{9}(F-32) = C$ be coaxed from some corner of the memory. You should know what the common temperatures you have to deal with are on both scales so as not to keep one for every day life and another for the laboratory.

I have spoken of the desirability of being able to call up a vivid mental picture of any weight or measure. You will find that the cultivation of this power of visualization will be most useful to you in your work. You must be able not only to explain every ridge and tuberosity and foramen in the bone you are studying but to put it away and be able to conjure up a vivid and accurate picture of the same.

And here comes another hint; if you desire to know whether you have thoroughly studied such a structure

the only satisfactory test for yourself is the reproduction of your mental picture of it by your pencil. At first your efforts may be rude, but they will soon be sufficiently accurate and if you persevere you will have acquired a habit and a method which will impress things on the memory far more easily and far more indelibly than any verbal memorization can do.

These three hints for study, viz :—
The effort to appropriate the language of science and to acquire an intimate familiarity with its weights and measures and also the cultivation of the power of visualization are all that time permits me to offer you but they will carry the eager student far in the first stage of his medical career and will prove of unquestionable service to him in its later phases.

Dr. W. L. Herriman of Lindsay, a member of the first class to graduate in medicine at Queen's, gave the following reminiscences of his College days:

Mr. Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Fellow-Students:—

I desire to express my appreciation of the honour done me in allowing me to take part in the Medical Jubilee of Queen's University.

When I was invited by your Secretary to revisit my Alma Mater on this auspicious occasion, I was delighted with that part; but when he wished me to address the medical students I was sorely oppressed and hesitated long and nervously before consenting. I realize my inability to do justice to the occasion and crave your indulgence in my feeble effort.

I am quite well aware that I was remembered, sought, found, and thus honoured because I was one of the

first graduating class in medicine, and am now the remnant of the same. It naturally follows that what I shall say will partake largely of a disjointed and broken-backed reminiscence. A sadness falls upon my heart and mars the exquisite pleasure I should otherwise enjoy just now. First, I must think of the seven students, who, with myself, came from Toronto to graduate. Where are they? Gathered unto their fathers; and I alone remain. Then of my old and respected teachers, not one is left to greet me, the last one, Dr. Fowler, having passed to his rest a little over two months ago. Thus,

"Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away."

I have been asked why we left Toronto and came to Kingston to graduate, and have seen some statements in the papers about that which were a little off from the true version. I shall answer for myself, and I think that will be an answer for the others in the main.

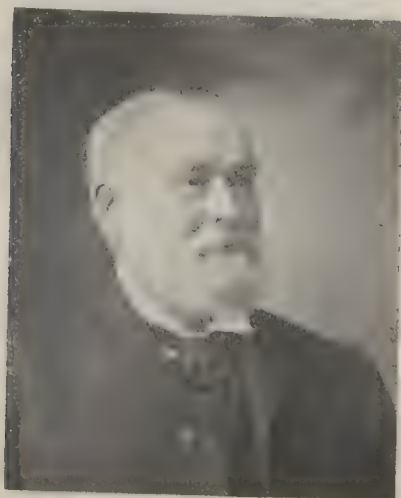
For two years I attended lectures in the medical department of old King's College, which then became defunct by Act of Parliament, and, I believe, mainly through jealousy and rivalry of the late Dr. Rolph. He, no doubt, was an able man, not only in his profession but as a political manipulator. He established a medical school in competition with the medical school of King's College University—that is what it was then called. There may have been some good reasons for his action. However, there was keen rivalry between the two schools. I have no doubt that Dr. Rolph and his few associates ground their pupils well and turned out good doctors. On account of the system of grinding

we boys called his school the "Pepper Mill." Being forced to leave King's College I went to Trinity College Medical School and attended lectures one session. That being the end of three years of my studies, I was allowed to be examined in certain subjects, and if I passed would be done with them. I understood that all prospective graduates must subscribe to the "thirty-nine articles" of the creed of the Church of England, but after passing I was told I could not graduate unless I was a bona fide member of the Church of England, which I was not. I was born a Methodist, have lived a Methodist, and am likely to die a Methodist; so I and others had to seek shelter elsewhere. We came to Queen's and graduated without any religious test.

I am pleased to see one here to-day, who, although not a member of my graduating class, attended that session, the Hon. Senator Sullivan, and he appears very much alive. We had a very good lot of professors, considering how hurriedly they were got together, mostly from the older resident practitioners. Naturally some of them would be a little dull in their first attempt at lecturing, and as we boys were a frisky lot of three-year-olds we soon fancied that we were quite ahead of some of the professors in a number of things. Boys will easily get into that state of mind. However, we all got along very smoothly.

We have heard such a glowing eulogy of Dr. Fife Fowler to-day, which I fully endorse, that I need not say much in addition. I esteemed him very much. He was a noble man and a Christian gentleman, a

model for young men to follow, and I am told that the virtues of his early life increased with growing age. Coming fresh from college he was well up in his subject, as we soon recognized. He was a very quiet and gentle going man. Not so with one we all liked also—old John Stewart. While he was not very much as a lecturer, he was all right with the boxing-gloves, which he often put on, and would stand well before any of the boys who felt like taking a tilt with him in his spare moments.



W. L. HERRIMAN, M.D., LINDSAY.

I must be honest and say that all the facilities afforded us at that time were very meagre compared with the elaborate arrangements for the students of to-day. I have walked through some of your buildings, and am pleased, especially with the facilities for studying biology and chemistry. Then our rooms were small and not very commodious. Now you have large rooms and very many facilities for which to be thankful, also a score or more of teachers. Then a paltry half dozen served us, but they answered the purpose well enough

and taught all that was taught in more pretentious colleges. They did not have so much to teach then as now. They had no knowledge of the germ theory of diseases, and, of course, nothing to say as to the prevention and cure of diseases on that basis. In some respects medicine and surgery were in a transitional stage. Typhoid fever was scarcely recognized as a distinct fever separate from typhus. The text-book placed in my hands to study did not recognize it, nor was it recognized by Dr. Watson until a new edition that was published in 1857, two years after I graduated. There was great wrangling among the doctors. A few recognized it as a fever *sui generis*, separate and distinct from others, but more ignored its claim to that distinction. Now it is well understood alike as to its cause, nature, and mode of treatment, and demands special care and study.

Many other ailments that now require careful attention, and are successfully treated, were then little known or understood, and were allowed to end fatally. Not a word was ever told us in a distinct manner about appendicitis, now the common terror of us all. Its treatment is a grand triumph of aseptic surgery. Dr. Dickson was our professor of surgery, and I believe he was a skilful operator, and am told that he proved, in after time, to be one of the best surgeons of his day. Old Dr. Sampson, a retired army surgeon, was respected by all the profession as a valuable consultant. But they never taught us a word about microbes or germs as the cause of disease in those days. Nor was anything of this kind taught for more than ten years after I was graduated and sent out to practice

upon the people. Although chloroform and ether were being used as anæsthetics then, yet I was sixteen years old before they were used to assuage the pains of surgery or those other pains for the relief of which our mothers are profoundly thankful.

With the use of anæsthetics and surgical cleanliness, triumphs have been made over diseases and injuries which to the older men would appear miraculous; and cures have been wrought where in former times the patients were doomed to death. Then patients would shrink from the operating table, while now they take it as readily as they would lie down upon a slumbering couch. The operator deliberately explores cavities, removes tissues, and makes delicate dissections at his ease, and can insure a radical cure of ailments once deemed irremediable. A few minutes more taken now in an operation do not count; formerly the rapidity of an operation was its chief merit. Time is an element not to be ignored, yet speed is not essential to efficiency when pain is not a factor.

Then we were not required to protect our patients against the swarms of germs ready to infect the wounds and abort our best efforts. They were then present as well as now and too often successfully got in their deadly work, but they were not known as a cause of failure and we made no campaign against them, because we did not know them.

To-day the surgeon's most careful clinical skill is required to contend against a host of pathogenic microbes, now known to fill the air and darken council.

Then there was no attempt at surgical cleanliness. Now the surgeon must clean his hands by a most elabor-

ate system of washing and scrubbing and brushing and picking, and soaking in chemical solutions, deadly to all microbes, and observe the most scrupulous care in other respects to insure perfect cleanliness.

I cannot describe but can faintly imagine what a revelation it would be to some of the older surgeons if they could be aroused from their lethal sleep and introduced into one of our thoroughly clean, properly equipped, germ-proof operating theatres, to witness a critical operation under the modern technique and to follow the case and note the rapid cure that follows operations under modern cleanliness. They would be gratefully surprised.

Imagine the aggressive little surgeon Dickson advancing and the larger Dr. Sampson looming up behind, and with them another whom I did not know for he died before I was sixteen years old—that is before chloroform was in use.

Let them come in just as the operator removes such articles of clothing as might have germs on them, dons his clean white disinfected robe—after having thoroughly cleansed his hands—his assistants also being as carefully groomed as himself. The trained nurses likewise going through the same routine, clad in spotless garb and white caps, stand around ready aids. The instruments are either boiling in hot water, or being bathed in chemical solutions, with needles, ligatures and sutures. By this time, I think, they would become puzzled to know what all this fuss is about, and still more surprised when they saw no sponges around, but instead wads of cotton being boiled for use. Let one of the young assistants, out of courtesy, try

to explain what is going on. He points to a shallow tray in which some instruments are placed. "This," he says, "is a solution of carbolic acid 1 in 20, and that a solution of bichloride of mercury." Little Dickson would likely say, "All new to me, for such uses." You tell him these are used to destroy all germs of disease lest they infect the new made wound, set up suppuration and other unfavourable processes and prevent a rapid cure. He would reply, "It is all very strange. When I lectured to the boys at college, I always praised the appearance of creamy, laudable pus. My wounds did better when bathed in it." "But," you tell him, "we consider the presence of pus odious; we destroy, if we can, all causes of it."

Our visitors turn to leave just as the operator deftly and boldly opens up the abdominal cavity and rummaging around in the bowels, picks up and clips off whatever diseased portions he finds, or stitches up rents and holes as you would mend a torn garment. He then closes with needle and thread the wound he has made, dusts on a little powder and applies a pad and bandage, all of which have been carefully disinfected. No article once disinfected was allowed to again touch an unclean thing. Even the boiled wads of cotton were handled with disinfected forceps and used instead of sponges. In this case you inform our visitors that it is an operation for appendicitis, to save a life. Again you are told that they never heard of such a disease, and while the patient is being wheeled out in a state of blissful unconsciousness of what has happened, giving no evidence of suffering, the third party who had watched the whole process in bewilderment, was especially surprised

at the effects of the chloroform, for he had never heard of its use although he lived until I was sixteen years old.

In these days of aseptic surgery and anaesthetics, many are the triumphs of the surgeon's knife that the older men would have rejoiced to see. Doubtless many abdominal operations were performed, and tumors removed long before the germ theory was established, but the results were so unfavourable that many surgeons would not attempt them at all and condemned them as unjustifiable in others. The sacrifice of life either with or without operation was very great. Now these operations are undertaken as readily as the minor operations and with every hope of a favourable issue.

The remedies and the treatment of diseases have changed very much. Then the staple "stock in trade" was to bleed, blister and give calomel. But, though each remedy had bold advocates and was useful in some cases, even now holding feeble grip, all have fallen greatly into disfavour. Then every doctor had in his pocket a silver or leather case with two or more lancets. If a patient was feverish, or had symptoms of inflammation, the lancet was called into immediate use and from ten to twenty or more ounces of blood were removed by venesection, generally from a large opening and with the patient in a sitting posture as the more likely to induce syncope with least loss of blood. This or a near approach to it, was a result looked for.

I recollect that in Toronto General Hospital a patient was admitted under the care of one of the most scientific and learned pathologists of the day and he had strong symptoms of fever, and a cough. Out came the lancet and a

free bleeding followed. Next day the patient was rapidly sinking. This case proved to be one of hectic fever. The doctor, seeing the ill effects, said he had not bled a patient for some time before and would not bleed one again for a long time. Just at this period bleeding was losing favour.

Some of my text books recommended bleeding and repeated bleedings in treatment of scarlet fever and other cases which now would be considered criminal practice. We seldom now see a patient bled for any disease whatever, and very few doctors have a lancet in their vest pocket as of yore.

Even so with the use of calomel which was such a universal remedy that in almost every disease it found its indication.

"If Mr. A or B is sick, send for the doctor and be quick.

The doctor comes with right good will, but ne'er forgets his calomel."

Then it was not unusual to give ten grains at a dose, sometimes many times that. Now we have triturates made containing only the one-tenth of a grain, and by the judicious repetition of these minute doses, we obtain more satisfactory results with less liability to unpleasant complications. Blistering with cantharides for pains or inflammation was often carried to brutality. I have seen patients blistered until the integument was removed from the chest, abdomen and side to such an extent that if the same condition was produced by a burn or scald we would expect a fatal result. Now very little use is made of this cruel remedy of doubtful utility.

While many of the older remedies are still in use and cannot be superseded, we are flooded with new therapeutic preparations to a bewildering extent

and it will require great discretion in the young doctor to make a wise selection and not to discard some of the older ones that are as useful and less harmful.

We live in a time when caution is our motto and the balance-wheel of our action. We study our patient as well as the disease and take into consideration the conservative and curative forces of nature as much as the effects of our therapeutic remedies.

In view of the rapid advancement made in all branches of our profession, it behooves any one who studied fifty years ago to be an assiduous student if he does not want to be left in the background.

Nothing has caused a greater revolution than the discovery by Pasteur of micro-organisms as the cause of disease and the "holy war" waged by Lister in combatting the effects of their insidious work.

As the change in the mode of treatment of many diseases and especially in handling surgical cases is so radical, you can readily understand that I had to unlearn much that had been taught me in the old schools and to grapple with and take in all the advanced ideas and modern modes of treatment. Much of it could be learned readily from current medical literature, but after many years of surgical practice in the old and careless manner it was no easy matter to drop into the new aseptic practice. But it was my bounden duty to do so and I therefore read carefully the literature on the subject, attentively scanned the ways of graduates of the new school and visited hospitals in search of new light.

On one occasion while in the Montreal General Hospital, after carefully watching the doctors preparing them-

selves for an important operation, I had my attention fixed on one of the nurses who seemed to be taking very great pains with herself, washing and bathing. Just then she had her bare arms immersed in a solution of permanganate of potash. She observed my attention fixed on her and looking smilingly at me, said;—" Doctor, you see we nurses have to do a good deal of washing and scrubbing here."

But, better than all, my son who had graduated recently from one of these clean schools and was trained in all the new microbic ideas, practised with me for a length of time. He was very particular with himself in all operations, so much so that I often thought him quite too exacting. However, I was a willing student. On one occasion when I was about to operate, I thought I had prepared myself quite sufficiently for the occasion, having gone through quite a process of purification, yet even then my son looked pathetically at me and said, "Father, you may be clean, but you are not surgically clean." That settled me—and I had to undergo further scrubbing. I mention this to show how hard it is for an old doctor to learn the new process and yet we must be wholly clean. To be half clean is not clean at all. My fellow students, I appeal to you to make the best of your splendid opportunities and not only learn the theory, but practise the art of surgical cleanliness so that when you go out to practise you may be thoroughly prepared for every surgical case. Be assured that if through ignorance, carelessness or indifference you infect the wounds of your patients so that they die of blood poison or other complications you are morally if not legally guilty of manslaughter.

In conclusion, Mr. Chancellor, allow me to congratulate you on the mighty strides your medical school has made since the day I graduated. With your excellent equipment and skilled and efficient staff of professors no young man need go hence for a sound medical education and while you still feel some degree of financial stringency, I hope that some millionaire, who likely will be a Scotchman, will discover Queen's University and so replenish her treasury that soon she will not only be the University of Queen's but the Queen of Universities.

Dr. McMurrich of Ann Arbor was then called upon to speak. He remarked that the histories of the Medical Faculties of Queen's and of Ann Arbor were very similar. Both were at this time celebrating their Jubilee, and both were under the protecting wing of a large University. That such is the case was, in his opinion, a source of much benefit to the Medical Faculties of the two Universities. Such protection and aid are absolutely essential to the best development of the Medical Faculty. The Professor of Medicine cannot address a large crowd of students. He needs to work elbow to elbow with his students, giving them practical rather than theoretical demonstrations. In his opinion Medical students of to-day get too many lectures. The time devoted to lectures could doubtless be more profitably spent in laboratory work, where the student may be taught to observe and to draw proper deductions from his observations. This preliminary step—the training of the powers of observation—is essential to a doctor.

Sir Wm. Hingston, M.D., of Laval University, then spoke as follows: He had not time to prepare an address, as he had been very busy with his class-work and his practice. He had come to Kingston merely to testify to his interest in Queen's, and to express the kindly interest and congratulations of Laval University. Here at Queen's men are taught common sense and surgery. He could testify to the fact that Queen's had made a reputation for a very thorough instruction in Anatomy. A knowledge of one portion of the body is not sufficient, all are but parts of one stupendous whole, and he who is not acquainted with the whole anatomy is fit neither for a surgeon nor for a physician. He hoped that Queen's would retain her reputation in this line.

To the Medical students he would address a few words of caution. Surgery is a different science from what it was fifty years ago. We now perform operations for attempting which a man a few years ago would have been indicted for manslaughter. In this department there is a danger of doing too much. Because chloroform makes operating easy and antiseptics make it comparatively safe, we are sometimes too quick at resorting to the knife. We once depended upon constitutional treatment for the cure of local diseases. We are now too apt to resort to local treatment for constitutional diseases.

He said that young men start on a Medical course too early, while their judgment is yet immature, and he hoped that the time might come when all doctors would start upon their studies with an Arts degree. An Arts course, a thorough grinding in the

good old classics, trains a man's taste and fits him to discriminate between what is essential and what is transient. Such a training does not load the mind with facts, but fits it to receive facts. All students of Medicine who have an Arts degree start in their studies favourably situated.

In closing he would warn the Medical student against Atheism and Agnosticism, which destroy all reverence for God and for truth. It was his hope that the students of this University would go through life morally unscathed, would always keep before them the nobility of their calling, and in moments of trial would never forget the instruction they had received at their mother's knee.

THE RECEPTION.

On Wednesday evening the delegates and others were received by the Chancellor and presented to Principal and Mrs. Gordon. Quite a number of students were also presented. The Reception was held in the Old Arts Building, which was tastefully decorated under the supervision of Miss Saunders, our Librarian, and Mr. Shea of this city. The Consulting Library and the Halls were crowded with the gay gathering of delegates, townsfolk, and students. Many of our graduates took this opportunity of once more chatting with friends under the roof of their Alma Mater.

At about nine o'clock addresses of congratulation from Queen's Alumni Associations were read, after which Mr. G. M. Macdonnell, K.C., gave the following address of welcome in the absence of the Honourable Mr. Justice MacLennan.

*Mr. Chancellor, Guests of the University,
Ladies and Gentlemen :*

In the absence of our Chairman, the Honourable Mr. Justice Maclellan, the duty is assigned to me, as Senior Trustee, to tender the welcome of the University to our guests. We all regret very greatly the absence of our Chairman. Among all the faithful friends of the University there is none who has rendered more faithful or devoted service than Judge Maclellan, and it is a matter of the deepest regret to him that he is unable to be with us on this occasion.

Amongst the many pleasing features of this happy occasion there is none more gratifying than the presence with us of representatives of so many Universities, Ancient and Modern, from the Old World and the New.

We have delegates from nearly every University in Great Britain, and from many in the United States and Canada. It is the latest expression of that feeling of brotherhood and community of interest which was represented by the student-guilds of the middle ages, and which has characterized Universities from the beginning. We have gathered here men eminent in the Church and the State, in Literature, Science, and Education, and they are met not to discuss a question of social or civil interest, or any question of trade or tariff or of Imperial interest, but for the singularly disinterested purpose of bringing to us their congratulations upon the event which we celebrate. We are deeply sensible of the distinguished honour you have done us, and we tender you our heartiest welcome on behalf of Professors, Students, Trustees, and every Faculty in the University. We also tender you a welcome on behalf of the City of

Kingston, and its citizens, which will be more fully expressed in the excursion to which you are invited to-morrow. To-day we open a new chapter in the history of Queen's. That which has just closed is one that must be ever memorable in the annals of the University. The progress of Queen's during the past twenty-five years is a matter which must always command the interest of the student of human affairs. Whether you look at the remarkable and continuous increase in the number of students, or the constant additions to the staff of teachers who form the University proper, or the group of buildings gathered around us on these grounds, the growth of the institution has been very great, and it suggests the question, What are the forces that have gone to the making of Queen's? The answer must be, Queen's has not been made by State endowment, although at times the State has been kind to us, and may be so again, neither has it been by Church support. The Church has been our good mother, but she was somewhat of a Spartan mother, and turned us out early to do for ourselves. Nor has Queen's been made by magnificent buildings. Until lately we had not sufficient room to house our students. Queen's has not been made by large gifts of money, although generous friends have not been wanting. The answer must be that Queen's has been made by men. The makers of Queen's were men who loved learning for its own sake, who were content to live on small means if they could keep the sacred fire burning, and who taught their students with all their teaching that the only life worth living is the life of high endeavour, the life of service. When we speak of the



JUSTICE MACLENNAN,
Chairman, Board of Trustees.



REV. DR. G. M. MILLIGAN,
St. Andrew's, Toronto.

founders of Queen's, there is always one name that must stand out, "the noblest Roman of them all." Of his work it is not needed that I should speak. It looks out upon us on every side. Turn where we may it meets us. It encompasses us around. Of the new chapter which opens to-day, I shall only take leave to say that we have found the man most worthy to fill the vacant place; one who is in every way most fit to succeed the man who made Queen's anew, and gave her more abundant life. Again I bid our guests, in the name of the University, the most cordial welcome.



MR. J. P. WHITNEY, M.L.A.

Short replies to this address were given by Prof. Lang of Toronto, also representing Glasgow; Prof. Cox of McGill, also representing Cambridge; Principal Paterson of McGill, also representing Oxford; Prof. Goldschmidt of Heidelberg, and Principal Hutton of University College, Toronto.

After the addresses the delegates and their friends, with their hosts and hostesses in the city, attended a reception at the Principal's residence, where the guests were received by Mrs. Gordon.

THE EXCURSION.

The second day of the ceremonies which was also Thanksgiving Day, opened with an excursion among the Thousand Islands, which the City of Kingston so kindly tendered to the University authorities and their guests. Leaving Folger's wharf shortly after 9 a.m., the Steamer "America" proceeded down the river as far as Gananoque. The chilliness of the early morning did not last long and the return trip was made in the most delightful weather. An orchestra provided some pleasant music for the excursionists, while a number of graduates of both recent and ancient date ably and musically supplemented the efforts of the orchestra. Many a one on hearing the old college songs had the jolly times of his undergraduate days brought vividly back to his mind. Young and old were here united in one common bond, enthusiasm for Queen's. The graduate of hardly one year's standing mingled with some who had seen forty years roll by since they had left the halls of their Alma Mater. All were delighted with the beautiful scenery of the Thousand Islands. The trees had not yet cast off their foliage and many were the exclamation of delight whenever a particularly beautiful view was presented. A short time before 1 p.m. the boat returned to Kingston, everyone having thoroughly enjoyed the morning's outing.

THE INSTALLATION.

The great event of the week was the Installation of Principal Gordon on Thursday afternoon in special Convocation in the Opera House. The students assembled in the quadrangle and marched in double file to the Opera

House in the order of their years. No distinction was made between the faculties, and the arrangement was successful beyond all expectation. The students filled the "gods." The front of the balcony was filled by the ladies attired in gown and mortar board. The "gods" had been enlivening the proceedings, and the advent of the ladies was greeted with an outburst from the front rows, which excited the envy of the less-favoured occupants of the back seats.

At half past two the Chancellor and Principal came on the platform, followed by the delegates, the complete staff of the University, the gentlemen who were to receive honorary degrees, and others connected with the University. The appearance of the Principal was the signal for the wildest outburst of enthusiasm from the "gods," and in fact from the whole audience, who rose to their feet as the "mighty host" advanced and took their seats. After silence had been with difficulty obtained, the Chancellor called upon the Rev. Oswald Rigby, M.A., the chaplain for the occasion, to open the proceedings with a reading and prayer. The Rev. Mr. Rigby read a peculiarly appropriate selection from the first chapter of Joshua: "As I was with Moses so I will be with thee." Then he read two prayers, one from the prayer-book, the other composed for the occasion. He could be distinctly heard from the "gods" and so commanded the attention of the students.

After the prayer by Rev. Mr. Rigby, our esteemed Chancellor delivered an interesting address touching on the early history of Queen's, her past principals, and the national work which she is now doing in educational lines. The address follows.

WE are assembled to-day for the purpose of formally installing the eighth Principal of Queen's University. The record as it appears in Domesday Book shows that the men who have already held the important office are as follows: Principal Liddell, from 1841 to 1846; interim Principal Machar, from 1846 to 1853; Vice-Principal George, from 1854 to 1857; Interim Principal Cook, from 1857 to 1860; Principal Leitch, from 1860 to 1864; Principal Snodgrass, from 1864 to 1877; Principal Grant, from 1877 to 1902. These are the seven predecessors of Dr. Gordon. The last on the list of past principals, the Very Rev. George Monro Grant, the greatly beloved principal of whom we have the most cherished memories, went to his rest on May 10th, 1902, and on December 5th following, the board of trustees appointed the Rev. Daniel M. Gordon, D.D., to the office rendered vacant.

On January 14th of the present year the new principal reached Kingston. He was enthusiastically met on his arrival by the students, professors, trustees and a large concourse of citizens. On behalf of the board of trustees I had the great satisfaction of receiving him, and in extending to him hearty greetings, as authorized so to do by the governing body, I pledged him the most cordial support in carrying on the duties and in bearing the responsibilities of the high office to which he had been appointed. In order that his duties might forthwith commence, I provisionally installed Dr. Gordon as the executive head of the university. The mayor and members of the city council were present. These staunch and constant friends of Queen's University extended the civic greetings to the new principal, emphasizing the close and happy relations that exist between the University and all the citizens of Kingston.



MR. R. L. BORDEN, M. P., OTTAWA.

Soon afterwards it was my agreeable privilege at a meeting of the University Council, and on behalf of that body, to deliver an address of welcome to the new Principal. On that occasion I felt that we were opening a new page in the history of the University and it seemed to me fitting, in order that we might the better consider our present position, to review the past and more especially the progress we had made in recent years. I pointed out that Queen's had been founded by far-seeing, God-fearing men, who were endowed with breadth of mind and who cherished the true spirit of patriotism. While they felt that religion should not be divorced from education, they were not in favour of any sectarian, or merely denominational school. The men who founded Queen's were free from all spirit of intolerance. They asserted perfect freedom in education and the circumstances of the time rendered it necessary that they should do

so. Their policy was to do what is best in the interest of the country as a whole. They resolved to place Queen's on a "basis so broad that no religious test or qualification should ever be required or appointed for any person admitted or matriculated as scholars." These last words are from the Royal Charter and they constitute an essential feature of the constitution of the University. The assertion of freedom in higher education sixty years ago raised Queen's to a high place. The determination to establish a seat of learning not restricted to any particular denomination, not limited in its teaching to the advancement of any creed or class, but with its doors wide open to all Canadians made Queen's University, from its inception onwards, in the truest sense a national institution.

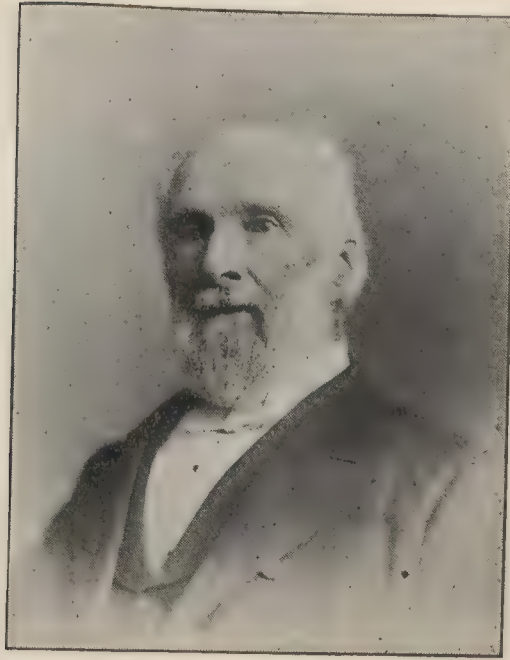
We have ample evidence of the broad national spirit and character of this seat of learning in the students

who flock to its teaching from all parts of the country, for they represent all branches of the Christian church. If any further proof be required we have it in the fact that the people of Kingston of every creed and class are on the most cordial relations with the University, a relationship which has time and again been made manifest. I have only to point to the old Arts building erected by the private means contributed by rich and poor of Kingston. As another illustration of the love and affection of those who know Queen's and her work best, I may with very great satisfaction instance the recent gift of the corporation of Kingston of \$50,000 to erect the new Arts building. This grant by the municipality of Kingston is unique; it certainly furnishes the strongest possible evidence of the great public utility of Queen's, for, as everyone knows, in order to make it legal a by-law had to be regularly submitted to the whole people, and that by-law was voted on with the result that it was carried with substantial unanimity in every ward of the city. What better proof than this in a mixed population, that the work of this University where it is best known, is most appreciated.

I have endeavoured to ascertain if there be any means of estimating the amount of value of the state work performed by Queen's. It will be conceded that a completed education of a graduate in the Arts' faculty is a public advantage and may be regarded as University state work. It is at least so regarded elsewhere. I find that Queen's has enrolled with the B.A. degree the total number of 1,186 graduates. The Provincial University at Toronto has similarly enrolled, eliminating the graduates of Victoria University since confederation, the total number of 2,406 B.A. graduates.

Comparing these figures I think it will be acknowledged that the University at Kingston, unaided by the state, has performed and continues to perform a considerable proportion of the work of higher education of the country. The matter of University education was under discussion in the parliament of the Province at Toronto in June last, but I am unable to say that Queen's University received that generous consideration to which we feel she is entitled. It was very different at the other side of the continent. The general assembly was at the same time in session at Vancouver, where the old affection of the earliest friends of this University was re-awakened and sympathetic expression was given to it.

In these few words I have endeavoured to give some indications of the character of the work of this University. I do not conceal the fact that for the work Canada is very largely indebted to a portion of the people who are statistically classed as Presbyterian. First, the founders of Queen's University were all of this class, and as we have seen, they were prompted by a high ideal. They felt that a university must be free. They determined that the one established by them should always have its doors open, for the youth of Canada of every creed to enter. That the young men of the Dominion have entered freely is obvious from the fact that, of the 640 students in attendance last session, a considerable majority were not Presbyterians. Second. In the earlier days of Canada, when many of the people were newly settled and unable to contribute of their private means to support an institution of learning, the Presbyterian Church of Scotland liberally aided, by annual grants for many years, in the maintenance of Queen's University. Third. While financial assistance has



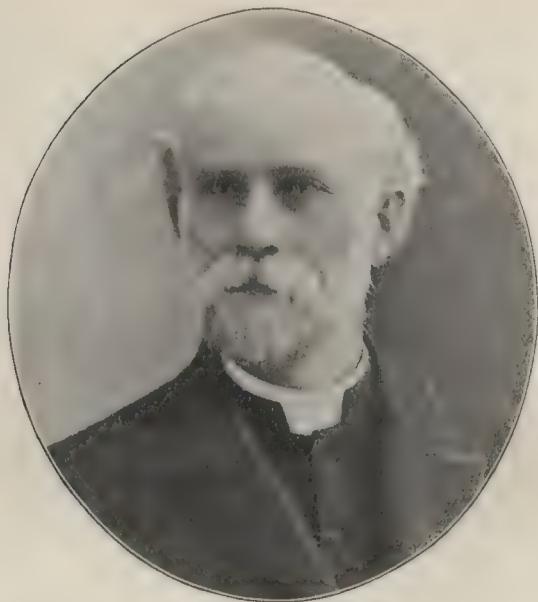
REV. THOS. WARDROPE, D.D.,
One of Queen's first students

been given by individual members of all churches and gratefully received by the governing body of Queen's, Presbyterians more than any others have extended a fostering hand to the University from first to last. Fourth. While the representatives of the province of Ontario sitting in Toronto failed to take a favourable view of Queen's, the representatives of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in the General Assembly at Vancouver did not forget the University in Kingston, and after full deliberation adopted measures with the view of increasing its usefulness. Fifth. This day of thanksgiving, October 15th, 1903, marks another gift to Queen's and to Canada from the same source, the Presbyterian family. We formally and gratefully receive the eighth principal from the hands of the Christian church, which has founded and fostered Queen's for long years, which has

aided her in her struggles, which has helped her in her vicissitudes. Whatever the future may have in store, the Canadian people will have reason to be thankful that they have had established in their midst a University with a sound constitution and inheriting from those from whom it has sprung great vigour and vitality.

The new principal, the last and not the least favour of the church, will henceforth dedicate all his many gifts and attainments to the advancement of this seat of learning.

After the address the Chancellor called upon the Principal to take the impressive oath of office. Although the reading of the oath could not be heard from the "gods," the occasion was a striking one and everybody was silent, so that Principal Gordon's solemn "I do's" were quite audible. Then Dr. Gordon was officially installed as Principal of Queen's



REV. M. MACGILLIVRAY, M. A.,
Chalmers, Kingston.

University, and was robed in the purple robe of office by the registrar and ex-registrars of the council. That was the occasion for another outburst of enthusiasm from the students who no doubt felt more pride in the formal and public acknowledgment of their Leader than did Dr. Gordon himself.

The Principal then delivered an address which was listened to with the deepest attention by students, graduates and citizens. It produced a deep impression on the audience and showed Principal Gordon to be a worthy successor of Principal Grant. This address will be found at the beginning of this number.

After the Principal had finished his splendid address the Chancellor called upon His Hon. Wm. Mortimer Clark, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, to make a few remarks.

The Lieutenant-Governor, after referring with pleasure to the fact that

the Presbyterian Church in Canada had decided to maintain the existing relation between the Church and the University, said that as a member of the Presbyterian Church he was glad to stand before the students as a member of the University's corporation. Could the Presbyterians in Canada only recognize the greatness of this University and the excellence of the work it was doing, they would be glad to support it. He was glad of this opportunity of seeing the University, because he was acquainted with its early history and the triumph of the principle of liberal education. Though closely connected with the Church, Queen's is not a denominational College; it is broad and liberal in spirit. He then congratulated the University on its selection of a Principal, and would attribute the change of front of the Presbyterian Church in no small measure to the high esteem in which

Dr. Gordon is held in the Church. He has a heavy task before him, and the Lieutenant-Governor expressed the trust that he would receive the hearty support of his students.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, who was to have spoken, was absent, so Mr. R. L. Borden, K.C., M.P., was next called upon to address the audience.

After explaining Mr. Fielding's absence and offering the latter's apologies, Mr. Borden declared that it gave him great pleasure to offer his congratulations not only to Principal Gordon, but also to Queen's. He was sure that Kingston would appreciate the Principal as much as Halifax did. At an important period in the history of Queen's does Dr. Gordon succeed a very great man, who also was from Nova Scotia, which province is proud to boast that she has contributed a great deal to the development of the broad Canadian ideas of education. He would heartily concur in the view expressed by Dr. Gordon as to what a University can do in the state. The measure of the work of the University is the extent of its service to the state. Its best lesson is to teach its students to take an interest in political life, for it is the indifference of the citizen that makes corruption in politics possible. He would rather have a person join the party to which he himself is opposed, than that such a person should take no interest at all in politics. In conclusion he would assure the friends of Queen's that clearly as he recognized the abilities of the late Principal, he believed that Dr. Gordon would not be found wanting.

Mr. J. P. Whitney, M.L.A., spoke next. He said that Queen's has for a long time been an important part of

the educational system of the Province, and honours from such a course have great weight; he would, therefore, thank the University for the honour it was according to him, although he could find no words to express his sense of that honour. Queen's has justified her foundation and her success has never been doubtful. He then went on to say that British institutions are the product of political differences, for they are the products of free growth. But the mental and moral standards of our people are not lower than the best of any others. The great danger to Canada is that in the success of her institutions she should forget the Giver of every good gift.

Following Mr. Whitney came President James of the Northwestern University, Chicago. After expressing his gratitude for the opportunity of speaking on this occasion in behalf of American Universities and the American people, he laid considerable stress upon the success of Canadians in all branches of activity across the line, and especially in their high stand in American Colleges. He had on a previous occasion visited Kingston, and was then impressed with the site, and much interested in the antique cannon mounting its forts. Not only is Kingston beautifully situated, but also on account of its size Queen's here reaps the advantage of being in a community which takes the University to its heart. Principal Grant builded better than he knew when he kept Queen's in Kingston, for a large territory needs many colleges. It is the prayer of every true American that the British Empire and its institutions may remain in the vanguard of human progress. On behalf of the

American Universities he offered his congratulations to the University on the Installation of its Principal, and to the Principal on the undergraduate body of Queen's.

In conclusion President James welcomed Dr. Gordon to the "noble army of martyrs," and hoped also that the mental and moral qualities of Queen's students were as strong as their lungs. (Great applause.)



PRESIDENT E. J. JAMES,
Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.

Principal Maurice Hutton of University College, Toronto, then spoke as the representative of a kindred college, tendering the congratulations of 'Varsity to Queen's and her Principal. Owing to the fact that the spirits of the "gods" had reached the point of ebullition and were effervescing quite noisily, only the main drift of Principal Hutton's remarks could be caught. He bore testimony to the kindly relations which exist between 'Varsity and Queen's.

Rev. Dr. Milligan of Toronto, then presented the following address to the Principal :

To the Very Reverend Daniel Miner Gordon, D.D., Principal of Queen's University :

On this occasion of your inauguration as our Principal, it seems fitting that we, who are the spiritual children of Queen's should testify our allegiance to her, and more especially to yourself as her visible head and the representative to the world of her ideals.

The lives of the members of the Toronto Alumni of Queen's University are cast where the tone of academic thought and life is set by a University not our own ; but while for that centre of learning we have none but the friendliest feelings, our contact with her has only served to intensify our devotion to Queen's, and to the educational and spiritual ideal which she represents. "Let the deed show" was the watchword of your great predecessor, and we now, in so far as words are of value, pledge ourselves not to come short in loyalty to her and to yourself, of the ideal of faithful service which he set before us.

Your high rank as a scholar, your success, alike as pastor and professor, your loyalty to the nation, proved by arduous service when danger threatened, the deep interest which you have always taken in all matters academic, and your faithful service on the Board of Trustees in days gone by, inspire us with the hope that you may be spared for many years to direct her destinies ; to keep her in the high and honoured place which she holds to-day, above all to maintain the independence of the spirit ; and we here record

our own resolve at whatever sacrifice to give you our own most loyal and unswerving support in whatever measures you may deem necessary for her advancement.

Signed on behalf of the Queen's Association of Toronto.

JAMES MACLELLAN, President.

A. H. BEATON, Secretary.

TORONTO, October 15th, 1903.

After handing the address to the Principal, Dr. Milligan turned to the audience and spoke on behalf of the old graduates. Queen's has advanced rapidly in the last twenty-five years. In his days the Professors' residences served as the College building. They had no specialties in those days, and indeed there is much danger in too much specializing. It is better to have a broad grounding. As an old graduate he would urge the present students to keep pace with the progress of Queen's, and on leaving her halls to be true to her and true to themselves.

Prof. Lang, Toronto, representing Glasgow, was then called upon to speak. He confined himself to reading a telegram from his Alma Mater congratulating the Principal, in which it was stated that an address was being forwarded. Following is the text of the address from Glasgow :

UNIVERSITATI APUD CANADENSES,
REGIO BIS NOMINE CELEBRATAE,
UNIVERSITAS GLASGUENSIS
S. P. D.

Juvat nos eximie, viri doctissimi, quod nos ad honorem viri amplissimi et reverendi Praefecti Gordon, Sacrosanctae Theologiae Doctoris, alumni nostri nova officia capessentis augendum tam comiter invitastis, summoque studio Professorem Gulielmum Robertum Lang, Scientiae Doctorem,

nostrum honoratissimum alumnum, ad gratulationes nostras praesentem offerendas delegavimus.

Arctissima enim inter nos et fuit semper semperque durabit necessitudo ; caritatemque illam, quam nuper periclitantibus tam fortiter in belli discrimine adhibuistis, eandem nunc nobis, cum stylum gladio mutastis, in pacis artiumque ornamentis praestare, gratissimis animis gaudemus.



CHANCELLOR BURWASH,
Victoria University, Toronto.

Libet etiam recordari Praefectum Universitatis nostrae venerabilem apud vos Canadenses primum egregias illas in loquendo et docendo exercuisse facultates ; illiusque haud secus quam nostro nomine vobis et nunc et in posterum omnia fauste feliciterque eventura exoptamus.

Dabamus Glasgae, Prid. Non. Oct., A.D. MCMIII.

GULIELMUS STEWART,
Cler. Sen. Acad.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the language of the learned, Prof. W. J. Pike has kindly given the following translation :

*To the Canadian University twice famed
for royal name; Glasgow University
sends her most cordial greetings.*

It gives us peculiar pleasure, most learned friends, that you have extended to us so courteous an invitation to pay honour to the very worthy and reverend Principal Gordon, Doctor in Sacred Theology, an "alumnus" of ours in connection with his installation; and with much enthusiasm we have appointed Prof. William Robert Lang, Doctor of Science, a very distinguished "alumnus," to tender our congratulations in person.



REV. JOHN MACKIE, M.A.

For there have always been, and always will be ties of closest association between us; and we rejoice with very grateful hearts that the conspicuous affection for us, which you so bravely demonstrated recently when we were in danger and the stress of war, you now show in the courtesies of the peaceful arts when you have changed the sword for the pen.

We are pleased also to call to mind that the venerable Principal of our own University first exercised among you Canadians his remarkable gifts of speaking and teaching, and in his name no less than in our own we pray that every blessing and prosperity may be yours both now and in the future.

WILLIAM STEWART,

Senior Registrar to the University.

Glasgow, Oct. 6th, 1903.

Prof. Watson then presented the following names for the honorary degrees of D.D. and LL.D.:

FOR THE DEGREE OF D.D.

Rev. Salem G. Bland, M.A., Professor in Wesley College, Winnipeg.

Rev. John Campbell, M.A., LL.D., Acting Principal, Presbyterian College, Montreal.

Rev. K. J. Cody, M.A., Professor of the Literature and Exegesis of the Old Testament and Ecclesiastical History, Wycliffe College, Toronto.

Rev. D. H. Fletcher, D.D., Hamilton, Moderator of the General Assembly.

Rev. John Mackie, M.A., Pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston.

Rev. Malcolm Macgillivray, M.A., Pastor of Chalmer's Church, Kingston.

Rev. J. K. Macmorine, Canon, Rector of St. James' Church, Kingston.

Rev. Thomas Trotter, D.D., President of Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.D.

D. Allison, LL.D., President of Mt. Allison College, Sackville, N.B.

R. L. Borden, K.C., M.P., Halifax, N.S.

Rev. N. Burwash, S.T.D., LL.D., Chancellor of Victoria University, Toronto.

H. H. Chown, B.A., M.D., Dean of the Medical Faculty, Manitoba University, Winnipeg.

His Hon. Mortimer Clark, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.

John Cox, M.A. (Cantab) F.R.S.C., Professor of Physics, McGill, Montreal.

J. E. Creighton, Ph.D., Assistant Editor of *Philosophical Review*, Cornell University, Utica, N.Y.

Hon. Wm. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance.

J. Galbraith, M.A., Principal of School of Practical Science, Toronto.

Victor Goldschmidt, Ph.D., Professor of Mineralogy, Heidelberg, Germany.

Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education.

Sir Wm. Hingston, Laval University, Montreal.

Maurice Hutton, M.A., LL.D., Principal of University College, Toronto.

Edmund Janes James, Ph.D., LL.D., President of Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.

H. P. Judson, Vice-President of Chicago University.

Rev. G. M. Milligan, D.D., Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto.

Vincent H. Moore, M.D., Brockville.

Walter C. Murray, M.A. (Edin.) Professor of Philosophy, Dalhousie College, Halifax, N.S.

William Peterson, M.A., LL.D., Principal of McGill, Montreal.

Rev. O. Rigby, M.A., Trinity, Toronto.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario.

Rev. O. S. C. Wallace, M.A., LL.D., Chancellor of McMaster, Toronto.

J. P. Whitney, M.L.A., Toronto.

H. L. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Latin in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., LL.D., Vice-President of University of Toronto.

Premier Ross then replied on behalf of the new graduates. He said that the task assigned him, of returning thanks for the great honour conferred upon his colleagues and himself, was a difficult one, and one which he could not adequately perform. They hardly knew how this greatness had come to them. Some are born great, others, like themselves, have greatness thrust upon them. Having been received into the fold of Queen's they all take a hearty interest in her welfare, and will observe, keep, and obey all the rules and regulations of Queen's as far as in them lies. His hearers must know that they cannot but be loyal with a loyalty that recognizes the place of Queen's, which is no minor place. This University has been founded by

courageous, far-seeing, and patriotic men. Those ideals which the Principal had set forth have always guided and will continue to guide Queen's. These ideals they recognized as the best for all education; they will therefore strive to propagate these ideals. Queen's has helped Canada. The question before them was, "How can we help Queen's"?



DR. V. H. MOORE, BROCKVILLE.

To them that was a day of great pleasure, not only because of the gratifying recognition of their little merits, but also because of their connection with a great University. They wished to congratulate the friends of Queen's on the installation of her new Principal; and the new graduates of Queen's could confirm the opinion that Dr. Gordon "is all right."

The speaker congratulated the University on the long and faithful service of her distinguished Chancellor, whom he knew as chief-engineer of the Canadian Pacific, and who throughout his whole career has borne the white flower of a stainless life. He has identified himself with great works, and having bound the Provinces of the Dominion together, he has also bound together the Colonies of the Empire.

In conclusion he assured his audience that, much as Queen's might prosper, she could never mount higher than her new graduates would wish, provided she remained true to her ideals.

The students then called upon Prof. Goldschmidt who had received their heartiest applause when he went forward to receive his honorary degree. Prof. Goldschmidt had been introduced by Dr. Watson as the greatest living authority on crystallography. But it was rather because he had come so far to attend these ceremonies, and also because of his evident appreciation of the honour done him that the students wanted to hear him.

Prof. Goldschmidt was highly gratified on being called upon and had a little difficulty in expressing his feelings which were too deep for words. He said that he was solemnly impressed by the honour conferred upon him and also much honoured by the cheers he had received from the students. He wished to thank them and to tell them that this was one of the happiest and most solemn moments of his life. In his opinion it is not merely thinking that makes a man, but also feeling. And there is between this University and the old University he represented a kindred feeling. He hoped that the students would accept him as one of themselves, for he felt so much at home here. And it was his hope that some of them would come over to his country, and feel there the sympathy he had felt here and which his own University so heartily returned, the feeling of brotherhood that unites mankind.

Convocation adjourned with the singing of the national anthem and three hearty cheers for Principal Gordon; and thus was brought to a

close a ceremony of the deepest interest and importance, not only to every friend of Queen's, but to every friend of education.

In the evening the university and her guests met around the festal board in the city hall. The JOURNAL publishes below a short report of the event.

THE BANQUET.

One of the most brilliant functions in connection with the Inauguration Ceremonies was the Banquet. The city hall, in which it was held, was gaily decorated for the occasion and looked its best. The tables, laden with the delicacies of the season and tastefully decorated with flowers and flags, presented a most inviting appearance to the some three hundred guests who sat down to do justice to the good things placed before them. The platform was reserved for ladies and an orchestra, which added much to the enjoyment of the evening.

After full justice had been done to the repast, Chancellor Fleming, who presided, proposed the toast of the King, which was responded to very heartily by all joining in the national anthem. Bishop Courtney, of Halifax, proposed that of the Lieutenant-Governor, referring to the power for good in various ways exercised by our late Queen and King Edward. Lieutenant-Governor Mortimer Clark replied. The honour he said of such a responsible position had come upon him unexpectedly and was certainly unsought for. He, therefore, looked to the people of the province for support in the discharge of his duties. He was heart and soul an imperialist, and he would always work for the

consolidation of the empire and the maintenance of the glory and dignity of the British name. Mr. D. M. McIntyre proposed the toast of the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures, touching briefly upon the history of these institutions. Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P., being the first to reply, spoke of the great value of self-government, both for the welfare of Canada itself and for strengthening the ties which bind her to the mother country. Mr. H. J. Logan, M.P., also replied. He, as a fellow Nova Scotian, congratulated Principal Gordon, and also paid an eloquent tribute to that other eminent Nova Scotian, the late Principal Grant. The Hon. G. W. Ross next spoke. He began in a humorous strain, which occasioned much laughter, saying that he represented the Ontario Legislature, which was the most evenly balanced in the country. Speaking of the functions of the Legislature, he said that it must not be extravagant. If it were, what would become of the surplus, the various provincial institutions and the Kingston School of Mines. He then went on to speak very forcibly of the necessity of a university encouraging original research, and training men to take a worthy place in the political life of the country.

The toast of Queen's University was proposed by Rev. Dr. Fletcher, who spoke briefly of her relation to the Presbyterian Church. Principal Gordon in replying hinted that if the government would supply the funds to enable students to prosecute original research, it might be surprised at what they would discover.

Vice-Principal Watson proposed the toast of Sister Universities. He found it very hard to define precisely what a

sister university was. Some there were he knew that were none too sisterly. He spoke of the function of a university as not to teach Imperialism or any other dogmatic creed, but to train men to correct methods of thinking which would enable them to make wise judgments. If this were done there would be no danger to Imperialism or anything else which is for the country's good. The toast was responded to by Principal Peterson of McGill and President James of Northwestern University, Chicago.

The next toast was that of the Medical Faculty, proposed by Sir William Hingston, of Laval. Dr. Herald replied, giving a brief history of Queen's Medical College. The last toast was that of the Mayor and Corporation, proposed by Dr. Ryan and replied to by Mayor Bell, who expressed, in behalf of Kingston, great pleasure at being honoured by the presence of so many distinguished visitors in the city.

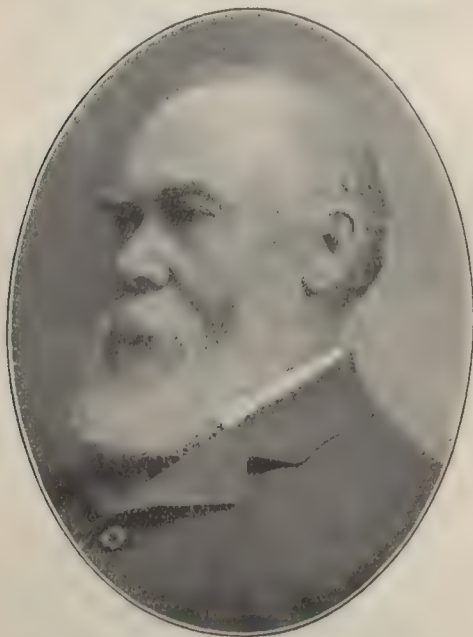
The singing of the national anthem brought to a close one of the most delightful functions of its kind which Kingston has ever known.

The next and last day of the ceremonies was Students' Day, Friday, Oct. 17. In the morning a mass meeting of the students in Convocation Hall was addressed by Vice-President Judson of Chicago University, Dr. Chown of Manitoba University, and Dr. Douglas, of New York.

The Chancellor opened the meeting and drew the attention of the students to the fact that work had commenced upon Grant Hall. This news was received with evident delight. The Chancellor then called upon Dr. Laidlaw, President A. M. S., to take the chair.

Vice-President Judson, after expressing the pleasure it afforded him to address the students of Queen's, said he could confirm the statement previously made by Dr. James regarding the success of Canadian Students in American colleges. Canadian students have a very taking way, he said; as a proof of this he might mention that he had the other day given his daughter to a Canadian student.

In addressing a body of Canadian students he refused to regard himself as a foreigner. The people of Canada



PRESIDENT D. ALLISON,
Mount Allison College, Sackville, N. B.

and of the United States are essentially one. The sorrow shown in the United States at the death of the Queen was no mere national courtesy; it was a nation's grief. We need no forts along our boundary, he said; in lieu of forts we find the strategic points commanded by Colleges and Universities, which are a better protection against

war than is gunpowder, for education must lead these two great people to know and sympathize with each other.

Vice-President Judson expressed the belief that great as have been the inventions and the progress of the nineteenth century, the century which has just opened will be still greater, for we are but on the threshold of future development. And yet the greatest thing in the twentieth century will be not physical inventions which make a people strong, but social changes which make a people happy. Crime and vice will be lessened by the diffusion of knowledge. War itself is now in civilized countries almost an impossibility. It is not the jingoes or the yellow-journalists who rule the country; it is thoughtful men who in the end shape a country's policy.

And what can college men do, what must they do, to help make the world better. In his opinion the man who is to be successful to-day is the trained and conscientious man. The college man must come more and more into evidence. The sad state of affairs in politics is owing to public apathy. The college man should therefore take an active part in politics. He should take an interest in public affairs, he should form an opinion of his own, and then he should put his shoulder to the wheel and help on the progress of the world. It is as important to attend the political caucus as it is to attend church service and prayer meeting.

Vice-Principal Judson closed his remarks with greetings from Chicago University and congratulations to the Alma Mater Society on this auspicious occasion.

Dr. H. H. Chown, '80, Dean of the Medical Faculty, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, succeeded Dr. Judson in the following inspiring address :

Mr. President, Fellow-Students, Ladies and Gentlemen :

It is indeed a great privilege to address so large and so influential an audience as is present to-day. That the invitation should come from my Alma Mater, to return to my native home on such an occasion, but adds to the honour conferred.

Back to the "Limestone City." Beautiful in situation, charming in its scenery and solid as the rock upon which it stands, surely every native son can say from the bottom of his heart, "Wherever I wander there is no place like home."

I have first on behalf of the President and members of the Queen's Alumni Association of Manitoba and the N. W. T. to tender our heartiest congratulations on your past achievements and our unbounded faith in your future welfare and progress.

In looking back to my college days the first thought is one of sadness. Of my old professors only two are in the land of the living. Those who have gone before were men strong, able, true and in mentioning their names I do so to award praise and honour to a Yates, a Lavell, a Fowler. One of the remaining two has ceased to teach in the medical faculty, greatly to the loss of the students of the present day. He was, sir, the clearest and most accurate teacher I have ever known. If at the end of a lecture we did not understand the subject discussed, the fault was our own and not that of Professor Nathan F. Dupuis. One tie still remains unbroken and I

am sure that the student of to-day, as of the past, greets as a personal friend one who by his wide knowledge, ready wit and personal sympathy has made our life brighter and better, the Hon. Dr. Sullivan.

The science of medicine has made wonderful progress during the last twenty years. Work that was pronounced impossible then is now daily carried out with success. I rejoice that under the stimulating efforts of Dr. Grant my old college as well as all other departments of the University has met modern demands and kept pace with the times. The status of the medical student has also improved. Our home was in "The den"; a dark, dingy, dismal building erected for a bank, changed to a medical school and at my last visit elevated to a "Palace of cleanliness." It was then used for a laundry. That the position of President of the Alma Mater Society is now held by a medical graduate, Dr. Laidlaw, is evidence of the advancement made. In my day the medical student was considered an outcast by the Society. His presence was barely tolerated once a year—on election night. As the astute seeker after votes was usually a theological student he used the biblical argument, "Come, take a little wine for your stomach's sake." I have also excellent authority from within the gates to verify my statement. Not long ago the old janitor said to me, "The boys now are not like the boys used to be, there is too much praying and too little whiskey, potheen." I know from years of experience as a teacher that there is a marked improvement in the conduct and in the work of our students. I have every confidence in Dr. Gordon as a worthy leader in future advance-

ment. During his stay in Winnipeg I kept a close watch over him, as my home was across the street from his church. His whiff of western air will keep active the energy necessary to continue the good work which has already been accomplished.

Two reasons have led me to accept the position which I now occupy. An old lady and an old gentleman living in this city and now probably the oldest inhabitants, are responsible not only for my birth, but by their example, precept and constant assistance, for whatever success I may have attained. My appearance on this platform will be a source of great gratification to my mother and to my father. The second reason which influenced me was that the invitation was not to me personally, but to me as one of the representatives from that Greater Canada which is a source of profound interest to every true Canadian to-day. This also gives me, I believe, the theme on which my remarks to you should be based.

Two-thirds of this Dominion is still in the hands of the Indian, the missionary and the fur trader and is as dependent to-day on the Hudson's Bay Co. as it was two centuries ago. The Canadian Territories comprise nearly one-third of the continent of North America. Much of this vast country is not yet within the range of possible settlement. The Yukon, although its rivers run golden nuggets and even the dirt of Dawson shows pay streaks, only supports a few thousand people. The district of Franklin, a subarctic region, inhabited by bears, walruses and Esquimaux, is noted only for the exploring work of the man from whom it received its name

and for whom that inhospitable country furnished a grave.

Next comes Mackenzie Territory, named after a sturdy Scotchman, the first white man to follow the Mackenzie River from its source to its mouth in the Arctic Ocean. This river is longer than the St. Lawrence from the head of Lake Superior to the Gulf and drains a larger area of land. The Territory of Keewatin bounds the western shore of Hudson Bay and may yet cause the residents of Eastern Canada much anxiety if the navigability of the Hudson Straits is proved to be available for the transportation of our western grain. Possibly when the majority of the population of Canada lives west of the Red River and the Premier of Canada, a statesman from Manitoba, meets his Parliament on the banks of the Saskatchewan, this route will obtain the consideration which it deserves and the assistance which it demands.

The fourth unorganized territory is Athabasca, a small fragment nearly equal to your largest province. It, however, contains the Peace River District which westerners believe will, in the near future, produce an immense crop of the finest wheat which the world has ever known.

Now these four divisions which I drop from further consideration contain only $2\frac{1}{4}$ million square miles, a territory so large that we can afford to leave its development to our children, yes to our grand-children.

The unorganized territories, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan occupy a district of over 300,000 square miles or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of the Province of Ontario. Now size alone does not count for everything or

the Sahara in Africa would be a possession of untold value. From the Red River to the foot of the Rocky Mountains and from the International Boundary to the banks of the North Saskatchewan is one vast plain with a soil so rich as to be practically inexhaustible and a climate so favourable as to permit the growth of all cereals to perfection.

Manitoba is a small province, less than one-third of the size of Ontario, and of its 50,000,000 acres, one-half is made up of water, rocks and muskeg, but of the balance no other country in the world can show greater natural fertility. The progress of this western section has been very striking. A few hundred settlers were conveyed to the Red River Valley by Lord Selkirk in 1812. In 1870, when Manitoba entered Confederation, the total population amounted to 20,000. In 1880 on reaching Winnipeg from the east, one had to cross the Red River in a scow and could find not a single rail in Canada between that city and the summit of the Rocky Mountains. What do we find to-day? Winnipeg is the most progressive, the neatest, the cleanest and the most hopeful city in Canada. Although 30 years of age, it is the third city in Canada in postal revenue, in customs receipts, and in bank clearings. Its population is now fourth on the list of Canadian cities, and when the next census is taken will undoubtedly be third. Twenty-three years ago flour was imported from Minnesota to supply the many settlers, but last year the quantity of wheat passing through Winnipeg was 15,000,000 bushels more than was received in Chicago and 10,000,000 more than Duluth and Superior forwarded. To-day Winnipeg is growing at a very

rapid rate. It is estimated that 8,000 people will be added to the population this year. From the first of March last an average of eight private residences have been started each day of the week and a total of 1,200 will have been constructed before the end of the season. Yet the supply is not equal to the demand and many have been compelled to live in tents during the summer. The population of the Province at the last census was less than that of the city of Montreal, and the



REV. OSWALD RIGBY, M.A.,
Trinity, Toronto.

population of the North-west Territories was less than that of the city of Toronto, but what have these scattered peoples accomplished? In 1902, 41,000 farmers in Manitoba produced 53,000,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, or 2,400 bushels for each farmer. Bankers inform me that they paid out \$50,000,000 for that crop, or an average of \$1,200 for every farmer in the Province. No wonder that the bank clearings have increased 139 per cent. in two years.

In the early days of the western states the most prominent features of a newly started town, were two saloons and a billiard room, but we have improved on that standard by demanding as absolute requisites for every hamlet, a church, a school and a bank. In Manitoba we have 25,000,000 acres of first-class wheat land. Of this, during the year 1902, only one-tenth was under cultivation, so that on a basis of last year's crop that one little Province could have supplied, if all its lands were given over to wheat production, the wants of Great Britain and Ireland.

But let us look to the great prairie country to the west. In 1902 1,000,000 acres produced 14,000,000 bushels of wheat and 11,000,000 bushels of other grain. Premier Haultain estimated that in the organized territories there are 204,000,000 acres of arable land. If we cut these figures in two and further suppose that of this half but one-third was placed under wheat crop, it could still supply not only the wants of Great Britain and Ireland, but of the whole of Canada besides. There is room in that western country for millions of people.

But you say we do not intend to be farmers and I answer promptly that even for an educated man there is no finer field to-day for making a living and at the same time furnishing opportunity and means for higher self-education. But, sir, if our graduates refuse to return to the primitive mode of living on the soil, we can offer them inducements in every other line of work. In material fields, we have railways, electric and mining work to employ your students in the scientific and mining departments. The C.P.R. charter was signed in Nov.,

1881. Since then railway development has gone on so rapidly that during the past year 17 daily trains enter the City of Winnipeg and 130 special trains were required to bring in immigrants from the east. The freight traffic has increased until it requires 112 miles of rails within the city to deal successfully with that department. The Province of Manitoba to-day has more railway mileage in proportion to its population than any other district in the world. In spite of this wonderful growth, last year both railways were frequently unable to meet the demands made upon them in the movement of the crop. Now, sir, railway development has scarcely begun in the western territories. In twenty three years I have seen three roads completed from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean, a fourth well on its way. I have no doubt that within five years we shall have three Canadian roads traversing that western country and others greedily seeking entrance into the fertile belt.

The electrical engineer will find a wide and undeveloped field in harnessing the many rapids and falls of our numerous rivers so as to produce power for manufacturing, lighting, heating and other purposes. In mining we can furnish occupation for all your students in that department for years to come. We have almost inexhaustible fields of coal in Eastern Assiniboia and Western Alberta. Indeed the whole country east of the foothills of the Rocky Mountain has coal as one of its underlying strata. In British Columbia there are areas of gold, silver, copper and lead which will not only enrich that Province, furnish the needs of the whole Dominion, but also provide a large surplus for exportation.

We have large areas where the soil is of an excellent quality, but the rainfall cannot be depended upon to furnish adequate moisture. These areas fortunately are within easy reach of the mountain streams and can readily be brought to a high degree of fertility through the efforts of the irrigation engineer. In South-east Kootenay, South-west Alberta, and in Athabasca there are marked indications of the presence of petroleum and there can be no doubt of the success of any exploratory work that is backed by sufficient capital and controlled by trained superintendence.

At Raymond there is in course of erection a large beet sugar factory. The successful foundation and operation of this industry is based upon problems which only an educated engineer could have solved. The water for the factory is supplied by an irrigation ditch from the St. Mary River. The coal is taken from the Galt mines, the lime for the clarification of the sugar is obtained at Frank on the Crow's Nest road and the beets are grown by the Mormans on land that is made available by the use of water from the irrigating canal.

For the graduates of other Faculties I can only say that every field in which mental training adds to success is not only opened to them in that western country, but that the demand is so great that we constantly utter the Macedonian cry "Come over and help us." The influx of immigration, according to the Commissioner in Winnipeg, has been during the past three years, 32,000—55,000—110,000. These people require the services of teacher, preacher, lawyer and doctor, and a large proportion of such educated assistance must necessarily come from the eastern provinces. Our popu-

lation is a very mixed one and represents citizens from nearly every country in Europe. One of the Bishops at a recent Synod stated that in the Diocese of Saskatchewan there were not only native Indians, but Doukhobors and Mennonites from Russia, Austrians, Galicians, Roumanians, Poles, Germans, Scandinavians, Frenchmen, Italians, Nestorians from Persia and Jews from everywhere. To weld these various peoples into one united whole will require the services of highly educated and thoroughly energetic Canadians who will devote their lives and



DR. H. P. JUDSON,
Vice-President Chicago University, Chicago, Ill.

their ability to the task. At the last census in 1901, 16 per cent. of the people of Manitoba and 25 per cent. of the people of the North West Territories were foreign born, but I am not one of those who look upon this factor as offering any menace to the future character of the western people. Even if the original immigrants endeavoured to use exclusively their own language, yet their children from the force of environment become extremely anxious, not only to learn English

as a means of commercial success, but also to study Canadian customs as a means of social and political uplifting. The children of the Mennonites and Icelanders who reached Manitoba 25 years ago, are to-day occupying positions of trust in every walk in life. They have qualified themselves for preachers, lawyers, teachers and doctors, not only to their own people, but also to all the various elements of our population. Even the influx from the States need cause no fear as to their influence in changing the destiny of the Western Plains. Many of these Americans are but expatriated Canadians, a still larger number are the children of recent immigrants into our neighbour land and even those of true American descent, will find a greater freedom, a stricter and more ready justice and a better moral atmosphere; they will soon become the most strenuous upholders of our growing nation.

Education in the West receives not only the most careful consideration, but the most ample assistance from all those in authority. Our common school system is based on the best in the world, namely that of Ontario. The Province of Manitoba, by legislative grants pays \$25.00 a year for each pupil as compared with \$10.00 in this province. In North West Territories they have at the head of their administration a graduate of Toronto University who is so greatly alive to the need and benefits of free schools, that out of the small subsidy given by the Dominion Government, Premier Haultain has succeeded in obtaining as a grant from his legislature 45% of the total cost of the schools. In higher education we are only in the struggling stage. In Winnipeg there are four denominational colleges teaching

all of the Arts work except Science. This division of labour, does not, I fear, conduce to the highest efficiency, but I have faith that what Dr. Grant has achieved here in the last 25 years will be equalled and even surpassed in the West before the first quarter of this century has elapsed.

Gentlemen, we offer you unrivaled opportunities in nearly every line of life. We offer them to you in such a way that you can remain true to the country of your birth. We feel our need of an influx of educated men to take part in laying the foundation sure and strong of a country which will be the pride not only of the builders, but also of all who have the privilege in the future to reside in it. Will you not join in the glorious work? Will you not come and help us?

Dr. Douglas of New York spoke next. He felt highly honoured, he said, on being asked to speak on this occasion. He then gave some interesting reminiscences of his college days. Among the things he had to say of Queen's in the old days was that the students had nothing to say in the government of the college. In Edinburgh, where he went on being graduated from Queen's, he found the same to be the case. This fact, as well as the liberty the students enjoyed there tended to discourage corporate life, esprit de corps. He was present at the first step taken in Edinburgh to give the students a voice in the government of the College, when Mr. Gladstone was elected Rector.

From Edinburgh he went to Laval, where things were different. Here they had ecclesiastical control, absolute and uncompromising, and carried to a most pernicious extent as it destroyed all individuality and incentive.

Yet one could not help but revere that old University, which never lost her interest in her graduates and kept them in close touch with their Alma Mater.

Students, and graduates especially, want to be bound more closely to their Alma Mater. The students and graduates are being recognized as an important body in college government. And indeed no body of men is so competent to know what the college needs as are the graduates who have gone out into professional life and are applying what they learned at college. From them, he would suggest, the trustees might be in part selected. He himself is one of five representing the students on the Board of Trustees, and he felt that when the government of the college is being reconstructed the central body may be willing to allow a large number of graduates to be elected to the Board of Trustees.

The tendency towards secularizing the University almost took a final form, which was averted by a change of front in the church. But the church has never exercised arbitrary control. The tendency is towards popular government. The students are being given a voice in the University Council, and it is their duty to consider whether they will not ask for a larger control. But if they do acquire that privilege they must use it. He would suggest as a satisfactory arrangement that the graduates be represented on the Board of Trustees by ten members, elected for periods of five years each. Not only would the fact that these would be elected by students and graduates give the students and graduates great interest in the college government; it would also draw the graduates together and closer to their Alma Mater.

Dr. Douglas then asked to be allowed

to address the Science students now, as he would be unable to give his address that afternoon in the Physics building as he had expected to do. He congratulated his fellow engineers upon the alliance between their school and this intellectual centre. A student, even of science, should be a literary man; he should be able to say what he knows and to clearly express his thoughts if he is to be influential or helpful. One cannot think clearly who cannot define his thoughts in words. A literary education trains



PROF. J. E. CREIGHTON,
Cornell University, Utica, N. Y.

the mind to think clearly, and technical students should take the fullest possible advantage of the alliance between Queen's College and the School of Mining.

Dr. Douglas then went on to describe the field open to engineers in all departments. In Canada there is a larger tract of unexplored country than elsewhere in the world. The mineral production of the States is indeed phenomenal, and is due to the energy with which their resources are being developed. It is, however, generally

conceded that the largest tracts of prosperous mineral regions are within the Arctic circle. Canada does not lack resources, it lacks the energy and push to develop them. The exploitation of a country's resources raises the standard of living by giving an impulse to all branches of activity. It might be, he said, prejudice in favour of the profession which he had at heart, but he felt that no body of men could be of more use to a country than the mining engineer. The vast unexplored territories of Canada are awaiting the men who shall open up their resources; and the mining students of Queen's are the men to do it.

At the conclusion of Dr. Douglas's speech, Dr. Laidlaw assured the gentlemen who had spoken, of the interest taken in their addresses and of the benefit to be derived from them. He thanked these gentlemen on behalf of the Alma Mater Society.

The Chancellor again took the chair and called upon Dr. Carmichael, who presented the portrait of the late Vice-Principal George to the University with the following address:

Mr. Chancellor :—

I have been requested by the family of the late Dr. George to present his portrait to Queen's University, hoping you will kindly give it a place among the other distinguished men who rocked the cradle of Queen's, nursed its young life, and helped to make it great. More than forty winters have passed over Queen's since Dr. George's connection with it ceased. Most of those students who passed through his hands have crossed that bourne whence no traveller returns; and those of us who remain are old and frail and weary with the long road we have travelled since then. But no student

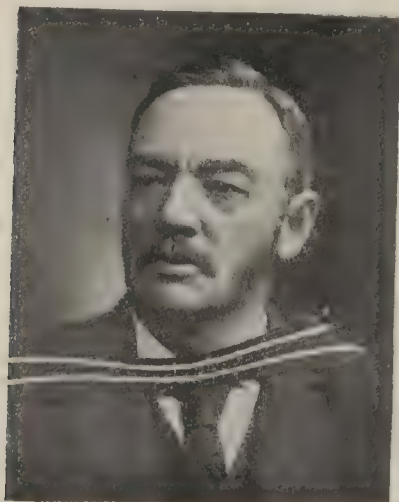
who came under the spell of his gigantic intellect can ever forget him. I first met Dr. George in the summer of 1854. Queen's needed money, and he had come to my native parish to ask for some. That has been a chronic condition of Queen's. We trust it will be always so. It is a sign of life, of growth. The dead do not need anything. The graduates of Queen's have always rallied round their Alma Mater in her hour of need.

That same autumn (1854) I entered Queen's for the first time. I then came to know Dr. George intimately. We all loved him. His was one of the mightiest minds we ever came into close contact with. In his lectures in the class-room, in his Sabbath morning Bible class in the College, in his sermons in St. Andrew's Church—for he preached frequently—all felt that he was a man of more than ordinary power. He had the broadest sympathy and the warmest affection for all his students. None of them ever had an unkind word from him.

Dr. George was seen at his best in some of his public addresses at the opening and closing of the College session, or on great occasions in the City Hall. Kingston rarely, if ever, heard a grander outburst of eloquence than his address to a mass meeting assembled in the City Hall to help to raise funds to erect a monument to the memory of Wallace. It was objected that the sum required could not be raised. "Are there not," he cried with tremendous power, "a million Scotchmen in the world? And would not every Scotchman give a penny? If one of them should refuse, I would tell him, 'You are no Scotchman, you must belong to some wild Slavonian

race, or some wandering horde of gypsies.' " Perhaps the lecture on "The Elements of Poetry in the Scottish Character" was equally fine. There he pictures the young Scottish lad at early dawn watching the lark as she sails higher and higher into the deep ether blue, filling all the air with song. His whole soul is thrilled, and he wonders whether the air is filled with the music of the birds going up to heaven, or with the songs of the angels coming down.

When you got to know Dr. George intimately you found him one of the most genial and warm-hearted of men:



DR. GALBRAITH,
Principal School of Practical Science, Toronto.

In the Church courts, in the old Kirk Synod, Dr. George took a very prominent place. He had great powers of reasoning, and was a splendid debater. When Drs. Cook, Matthieson and George started on the war-path—and each on a different side—it was a battle of the gods, and Olympus began to tremble.

The last eight years of Dr. George's life were spent quietly in St. Andrew's Church, Stratford.

He had witnessed the disruption of the Church in 1844. His own congregation in Scarboro was rent in twain. But he always had a vision of a good time coming when the scattered branches of the great Presbyterian family should be re-united, and he was one of the first ministers in the Synod to move toward that end. The union came, but ere it came he had gone to join the general assembly of the church triumphant in heaven.

I assure you, Mr. Chancëllor, it will afford the family of the late Dr. George and as many of his old students—the last of "the old guard"—as still survive, very great pleasure to see his portrait in Convocation Hall. And as we look upon his noble face, a face we knew so well and loved so truly, a face so strong, so true, so fearless, it may quicken the faith he tried to foster, the hopes that he inspired, the love to God, and to all that is true and good that he commended so highly, till we, too, pass into that inner light which never was on sea or land.

Men and women of Queen's, you are the heirs of a noble past. The glorious traditions of other years gather around you to-day. The shades of the mighty dead are near you now. Listen and you may hear them whisper, "Hold the fort, for we are looking on." Will you not wave the answer back to heaven, "By thy grace we will?"

At the close of the address the portrait was unveiled and received on behalf of the University by the Chancëllor and by the Rev. Dr. Wardrope.

Dr. Wardrope spoke as follows:

He regarded it as a privilege and a pleasure to be associated with the Chancëllor in accepting this portrait. Dr. Wardrope was a member of the

first class of seniors in Queen's, and was away from Queen's before Vice-Principal George's day. He knew him, nevertheless, and was glad to welcome this portrait to a place in these halls. Dr. George was the greatest preacher in the Free Kirk in his day; indeed Dr. Brien, whose opinion everyone who knew him respected, said that he regarded some of Dr. George's sermons as the best ever preached in Canada.

Dr. Wardrope then went on to give some personal reminiscences. With two others and a driver he travelled in an ox-cart. They travelled for two days, then rested, "according to the commandment," on the Sabbath. Resuming their journey on Monday, they reached Kingston on Friday evening and put up at an hotel over night. Next morning they requested the landlord to direct them to Queen's College, but as he had never heard the name they made for the market place hoping there to find someone who could tell them where to find the college. They chanced to see the name "Donald Christie" over a shop, and Dr. Wardrope remarked that if there was any Presbyterian College in Kingston a man with a name like that should know where to find it. However all the satisfaction Mr. Christie could give them was to direct them to the Court House where they would find a Mr. Alexander Pringle. Mr. Pringle gladdened their hearts by telling them that Queen's was to open the week following in a frame house on Colborne Street. He helped the three students to find lodging, which was a difficult task, "for Kingston was a busy city then." There were then only two professors, Prof. Campbell who taught Latin, Greek, Mathematics and Belles

Lettres; and Dr. Liddell, the Principal, and professor of Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, Hebrew, Church History and Theology. Half a century has brought about wonderful changes. Queen's has a large staff now and on the staff are men who would do honour to any College. And the new Principal is a man worthy to succeed him who gave his life to the College.

In conclusion Dr. Wardrope expressed his delight at being present at these ceremonies, and said that of all the pleasant incidents one was the admirable conduct of the students in the opera house the preceeding day. When they did interrupt, their interruptions were quite appropriate. Much depends on the deportment of graduates and students, who can by their demeanour make an otherwise difficult task comparatively easy.

The morning's ceremonies closed with the singing of the national anthem and Queen's Doxology.

On Friday afternoon the new physics, Mineralogy and Geology building was formally opened. At this meeting over which the Chancellor presided, the following gentlemen spoke: Dr. Goodwin, Director of the School of Mining; Dr. Galbraith, Dr. Cox, Dr. Lang, Mr. Pense, M.L.A.; Dr. Goldschmidt, Prof. Miller and the Principal.

Dr. Goodwin's theme was, of course, the School of Mining, and his address was full of interest. He referred to the benefits the School had been to the Province and thought this desirable result was due to the fact that the Professors and students kept in close touch with the mines and miners of the country.

Dr. Galbraith, Principal of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, in his speech said that he would like to learn the secret by means of which the Kingston School is able to draw so much from the Ontario Treasury. He then referred to Prof. Dupuis. He did not want to flatter him and yet he couldn't help it; Prof. Dupuis was just a "dear old man." The students heartily applauded him for this statement.

A great deal has been said on several occasions in behalf of the humanities; he would like to advance the claims of the sciences but would content himself with telling a story. This was to the effect that a promoter of a gold mine, described in the most flattering words in the prospectus, attempted to sell some mining stock among the Professors of a university. One of them more cautious than the rest asked the silver-tongued promoter if he had sold any to the Professor of Mineralogy. No, he hadn't been able to see him yet. To the Professor of Geology, Mining, Chemistry, etc. No, he intended to see them the next day.

On being asked who had bought stocks from him, he replied that among them were the Professor in Greek, the Professor in Oriental Literature and Old Testament Exegesis, the Professor of Sanskrit and the Professor of Logic.

Dr. Galbraith thought his hearers could draw the moral for themselves.

Prof. Cox in a short address refrained from attempting to uphold the side of the "humanities" thinking probably that they could stand up for themselves. He spoke of the purpose of education in this country and especially in McGill, where it is the aim of the university to send out well devel-

oped men and not mere specialists with only a technical training.

After the speeches, Dr. Cox exhibited to a number of interested people a small sample of Radium which he had brought up with him to Kingston.

Prof. Lang referred to the changes in our ideas of the ultimate nature of matter and to the important part Radium and similar elements were playing in regard to the recent changes. He gave an interesting talk on scientific subjects, which all present heard with great pleasure.



PROF. J. COX,
McGill, Montreal.

Mr. E. J. B. Pense, M.L.A., said he had the difficult task of speaking as a member of the Governing Board of the School of Mining and also as a member of the Ontario Legislature. He assured us that the Ontario Government had no intention of abandoning the Mining School but on the contrary would increase its financial support. As Mr. Pense, no doubt, spoke as the representative of the Ontario Government, all friends of Queen's and the School of Mining will be pleased with the character of his address.

Dr. Goldschmidt, Prof. of Mineralogy, in Heidelberg University, Germany, was received with great applause. All who heard him felt that here was a man to whom nature was no abstraction but a living and eternally interesting reality. Again and again he urged his hearers to study nature. No doubt, Prof. Goldschmidt owes a great deal of his success to the enthusiasm he displays in his investigations and researches into the nature of things. He quoted his country's great poet Goethe, and ended with a Latin phrase which our learned men assure us was quite appropriate.

Prof. Miller, now Geologist to the Ontario Bureau of Mines, but formerly Professor of Geology here, next spoke. He attributed the success of the Mining School in a large degree to the fact that it was affiliated with Queen's. During his stay in Kingston he had experienced no conflict between Science and the humanities, the professors in Arts and Science meeting each other in the most cordial and friendly manner. Prof. Miller throughout his speech was heartily applauded by the students.

The Principal then in a few well chosen remarks brought this important meeting to a close.

CONCERT AND PROMENADE.

On Friday evening a very enjoyable concert was given in Convocation Hall under the Management of the Alma Mater Society. Among those who assisted in the programme were Misses Armstrong, King, Singleton, Tandy, and Messrs. Paul Hahn and J. M. Sherlock. The Musical Committee deserves praise for the first-class entertainment afforded by the above named artists.

After the concert a promenade was held in the New Art's Building. After the first terrific crush had subsided, all present enjoyed the proceedings, and it was with regret that, about midnight, the function was brought to a close.

Thus ended the three-days' celebrations. Throughout all, not a word of pessimism as regards Queen's future was heard; all were confident that with Principal Gordon at our head, Queen's will progress "onward and upward."

Divinity.

DIVINITY classes opened on Monday, Nov. 2nd, with the attendance quite up to the average and a first year class of twelve. It might be expected that seven years would prepare us for the change each session must bring yet such is not the case. We miss the old faces and the companionship of those who have not returned. At the same time we welcome the incoming class and trust they will find the work on Theology as interesting as the four years they have completed in Arts.

The present session gives promise of being a most profitable one. Principal Gordon is able to take charge of the classes in Divinity and Homiletics. Prof. McComb who was called away last year to Halifax has resumed his work in Dogma and Church History. The students here are quite pleased to know that his work was much appreciated by the students of the Eastern College. This relieves Dr. Jordan and Dr. Ross of the extra work they generously undertook last session and permits of more systematic work in all departments. Prof. McComb's ar-

range ment for accepting the bi-monthly examinations in Church History as part of the final examination is heartily commended by the Hall.

The winners of Matriculation Scholarships are: J. M. McDonald, C. W. Webb, J. S. Caldwell, D. A. McKerracher, C. E. Kidd, in the order named.

Classes for the systematic study of the English Bible are arranged for this session. Principal Gordon takes the class in the Old Testament and Dr. McComb in New Testament. The Old Testament class meets Thursday at 3 o'clock and the class in New

McComb was the preacher. Bishop Mills is announced for the 15th.

At a meeting of the Hall, Wednesday 11th, the following official appointments were made:

MODERATOR—I. N. Beckstedt.

POPE—J. A. Caldwell.

BISHOPS—J. H. Miller and J. C. McConachie.

SCRIBE—H. D. Borley.

SINGING PATRIARCH—J. M. McDonald.

Seven deacons were also appointed who are thoroughly qualified for the discharge of the duties falling to their lot.

Medicine.

LONG LIVE THE DEAN.

At a meeting of the trustees on Friday evening, October 16th, Dr. J. C. Connell, M. A., Professor of diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose, was chosen Dean of the Medical Faculty in succession to the late Dr. Fife Fowler.

The Dean elect was born in Ayr, Ontario, in 1863. He attended public and high schools in Dundas, entering Arts in Queen's in 1880, a year memorable in the history of the college. During this year the old Arts building was opened, Sir Sandford Fleming was elected Chancellor and women students were admitted to classes for the first time.

He graduated B.A. in '84 and M.A. with the gold medal in mathematics in '85, being the first of many to take the full honour course in this subject. Under Prof. Dupuis in 1888, he graduated in medicine, also taking the medical degree of Trinity University, Toronto. After post-graduate work in New York, Dr. Connell began special



PROF. GOLDSCHMIDT,
Heidelberg, Germany.

Testament Tuesday at the same hour. These classes are for students of all faculties and for the Kingston public who may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity for Bible study.

The Sunday afternoon services have been started again and they are being largely attended. To help in the musical part of the services a choir has been organized under the direction of Prof. Campbell. On Sunday 8th Dr.

practice in Kingston. In 1889, the Medical Faculty appointed him lecturer in diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose, and in 1893 he was promoted to be professor in these subjects. In 1900 the extent and importance of the work which he was doing was recognized by the American Laryngological Society electing him a Fellow.

During his college course, Dr. Connell took a leading part in student affairs. He was President of the Alma Mater Society in 1887, and was instrumental in organizing the student's fund for the completion of the University endowment. The work of the students at this time in raising a large amount of money has been recognized by the erection of a tablet in Convocation Hall.

Since his graduation he has been constantly identified with the wider life of the University. In 1891 he was elected to the University Council by vote of the graduates and was registrar of the council for six years. He is a governor of the General Hospital and has been chairman of the medical staff of that institution. For two prosperous years he was president of the Kingston Medical and Surgical Society.

With the medical students, who will perhaps be most intimately affected by this change, Dr. Connell's election is most popular. They know that they have in him a man who will put the interests of the medical college first. He has not had time to forget the difficulties of a medical student, can therefore sympathize with them, and will be sure to do everything possible to make smooth the rough places in the medical course.

THE MEDICAL JUBILEE.

Although overshadowed by the big events of convocation week, the celebration of fifty years of medical teaching in Kingston was an event of importance. The procession of gowns and hoods was perhaps more imposing than usual, many of convocation's guests being present. On the platform were seated nearly all of the teaching staff in medicine, many of the trustees, and guests from sister universities. The presence of so many distinguished men must have had an awesome effect on the gallery, for throughout the proceedings the boys were very quiet, and only interrupted when it was necessary to relieve the nervous tension.

After the Chancellor had referred briefly to the event which was being celebrated, Dr. Herald gave a summary of the work done by the college since 1854. He outlined the causes which led to its foundation, the vicissitudes through which it had passed; and gave a short appreciation of the men to whom the college owed its existence.

The address of Prof. Ramsay Wright was somewhat didactic in nature, but none the less interesting to the undergraduates to whom it was addressed.

In marked contrast to the polished delivery of Dr. Wright, was the rugged simplicity of Dr. W. L. Herriman of Lindsay, a graduate of the class of 1855, one of the foundation stones of the medical college. Dr. Herriman proved himself to be a revelation of the past in acknowledging the honour done him by the present faculty.

Sir William Hingston of Laval has been known to Queen's students by reputation for many years, and his address was therefore looked forward to with much interest. He congratulated

ated Queen's Medical College on the completion of a successful half century, referring in this connection to his own work in Montreal. In advising the students, he reminded them of the nobility of their profession, and warned them of the dangers to which they would be exposed. The spirit of unbelief was abroad in the land and they should beware lest scientific study should make them think lightly of what was good and noble in religion.

MEDICAL ELECTIONS.

The officers of the Aesculapian Society were elected on Monday, Oct. 19th, as follows:

President, J. Clarence Caskey; Vice-President, W. A. Smith; Secretary, A. T. Munroe; Assistant Secretary, J. F. Brander; Treasurer, A. J. Mac-lachlan; Committee, A. K. Connolly, '04; M. E. Grimshaw, '05; S. H. Smith, '06; J. Quigley, '07.

The Concursus officials elected were: Chief Justice, H. D. McDonald; Senior Judge, E. J. Robinson; Junior Judge, M. McGonigle; Senior Prosecuting Attorney, J. V. Gallivan; Junior Prosecuting Attorney, J. S. Keyes; Medical Experts, Messrs. Kincard and Bailey; Sheriff, G. R. Randall, acclamation; Clerk, A. W. Sproule; Crier, W. J. Taugher, acclamation; Constables, A. E. Baker and D. G. Dingwall, '06; Ford and G. Hunter, '07; Grand Jury, C. S. Vanness, J. W. Presault, '04; D. J. McKinnon, R. W. Halliday, '05; J. J. Wade, J. P. McCormick, '06; D. Eby and McDonald, '07.

Thanks to the generosity of Dr. J. Connell, the student's waiting room at the hospital has been entirely renovated and refitted.

Arta.

THE NEW CLASS.

WE have the greatest pleasure in welcoming through the column of the Journal what several speakers termed the youngest class in Queen's. But as a welcome from the students this is superfluous, for the distinguished body of gentlemen who received the honorary degrees on the 15th, could have no doubt of the heartiness of their reception after listening to the friendly and familiar remarks tossed at them from the "gods." They received the same treatment that any student does whoever comes prominently before his fellows, and in this way the boys ratified the action of the Senate in receiving them into the University. We only hope that their interest in Queen's will remain as warm as it appeared to be that afternoon. If so we may look forward to very happy results toward our Alma Mater from her youngest class; possessed as it is of so much learning, eloquence and power.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN POLITICS.

In responding to the toast "The Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures" at a Banquet in the City Hall, October 15th, the Hon. G. W. Ross, drew attention to the small proportion of University men in political life in Canada as compared with Britain, where a large percentage of Cabinet Ministers, members of Parliaments and politicians generally are graduates of British Universities. He put the query as to whether the trouble lies in the electors of Canada refusing to see the advantages a higher education should confer on any man,

or in the graduates themselves not taking sufficient interest in public affairs. In his opinion the standard of political morality would be appreciably raised if men of higher ideals and broader outlook, which should be the result of a liberal University training, would take a more active part in our legislative and administrative affairs.

The comparison between Britain and Canada in this way was scarcely fair. Britain possesses a large body of men whose means raises them above the necessity of ever having to take up a course of life simply to earn a living ; Canada, in comparison, a body so small as not to count. These men in Britain take a University training as a matter of course and then have it left to their own free choice as to what line of activity will prove most interesting to them and offer the best field for the exercise of their energies and capabilities. Many of them choose Political life and as they have capital and family influence at their command they have a comparatively easy time in entering either Parliament or the Diplomatic service.

But here the conditions are entirely different. When a man gets a degree from his Alma Mater in Canada he has not a free choice as to how he shall spend his life. His choice is limited to occupations which will yield him an income sufficient to live on and unfortunately the pursuit of politics is not one of those. An active political life is too expensive a luxury for most of our College graduates at the beginning of their life work. So the Canadian has to work at his profession or whatever occupation he has adopted. If he be successful it is probable that he is perfectly satisfied with his line of work

and finds expression for all his activities in it. In that case he feels no desire to change his sphere of action to the wider one of service to the state. If on the other hand, he be not successful, there is still less likelihood of his entering the dusty arena of politics because the electors have small sympathy with the unsuccessful man, particularly when it comes to choosing a representative.

As Canada becomes older and the influence of the Universities becomes more widely felt, these conditions will doubtless be changed and our Legislative Halls and Councils will contain a large proportion of university graduates. That this will tend to elevate the tone of political morality and public opinion is a belief we all share with the honourable gentleman. The type of men who engage in British public life is largely responsible for their political standard being higher than ours in Canada or United States. Yet we must remember also that the standard more or less determines the men. Is our Ontario political atmosphere, for instance, one which would attract a man of high moral purpose and noble aims? If it is, university men should find in it a fitting sphere for the expression of their lives ; if it is not, is there not a greater call for them to enter it and make it so?

Ladies.

THE INSTALLATION.

HISTORY repeats itself. Once more on Wednesday, Oct. 14th, the goddess Levana looked down proudly as she did two years ago on the Queen's girl, who with her needle in hand, was busily engaged in making mortar-

boards. True, things have altered somewhat during the last two years; the occasion too, was quite different. Even the great goddess had changed her abode. In those days, she looked down on her devoted subjects, sitting about the table in the dear, dim, old room with its little nooks and corners, away up among the rafters of the old grey building where many happy days were spent. But even then the shadow of a great sorrow hung over the little group, gathered about the table, and touched the faces of the girls as they looked out of the window across to the great stone building opposite where their King was lying ill, unable to receive his royal visitor.

But that time has passed. The cloud has lifted and once more the sun shines down on Queen's, — not the old Queen's, but a new and grander one. And on Wednesday, Oct. 14th, the goddess Levana smiled down benignly on the girls gathered about the table in their high, bright room in the upper flat of the New Arts Building, where the hum of happy voices mingled with the snip of the busy scissors.

From the Alma Mater Society the request had come to the Levana that the lady students should appear in academic costume on this occasion of the Principal's Installation. With glad acquiescence, the society hastened to obey although there were many new girls who were without caps, and who, at this the eleventh hour, could get no firm to undertake the task of making them. In the same brave spirit in which she meets all difficulties, all undaunted, the Queen's girl took up her needle, and went cheerfully to work determined to comply with the request of the Alma Mater.

Behold, then, on the afternoon of Thursday, Oct. 15th, the long line of Queen's girls capped and gowned, marching triumphantly through the streets, down to the opera house where their new King was to be formally installed in the presence of hundreds of friends of old Queen's. And no heart was gladder than that of the Queen's girl, as she looked down proudly on her new Principal, clad in his purple robes, and giving out, as on former occasions, his glad message of hope for the future of Queen's. It is clear that our Principal is a man of ideals; "one, who never turns his back, but marches breast forward." It is easy to follow such a leader,—to be loyal to such a King as he. With one accord we gladly cry, "Long live King Daniel."

Y. W. C. A. RECEPTION.

The annual freshettes' reception which was held on Friday evening, October the ninth, was pronounced by everyone a decided success. It was the first held in the New Arts Building and although we appreciated our spacious Levana room and the hall, which we were forced to utilize, yet in the inmost hearts of the old girls there was a secret pang at the thought that the garret of the "Divinity Hall" was no longer ours. We missed the creaking boards, the dingy walls scribbled over with names, the weary climb up the narrow stairway with its glimmering light, the very atmosphere, the sense of age, which seemed to make us one with those who had gone before, and to identify us not only with the present life of Queen's but with the past. In our new quarters the old associations are lacking, and

for a season our pleasure in the new building must be mingled with a sigh for the old—but we look forward to the time when these freshly-plastered walls shall be as dear to us as that old Levana room once was and even now is.

After being presented to our Honorary President, Mrs Gordon, we made our way first of all to the English room where dainty programmes were distributed. Seniors, post mortems and post-graduates were transformed into gentlemen by the simple magic of a scarlet bow and during the merry minutes that followed, filled their programmes zealously. But alas! there were only six numbers and so many charming freshettes.

However we were not long allowed to mourn. The second number took the form of a nutting expedition. Every "freshie" received a bunch of cards, tied with ribbon, each of which gave a clue to the name of a nut, and the knights chivalrously aided the ladies in the gathering of their store. Those who found all the nuts were permitted as a reward (?) to write an (8) line poem on a peanut; those who missed only one, on a chocolate; and all others, on a pie. Only such poems as the judges considered truly inspired were read. If a poem's greatness be measured by the effect upon its hearers, then these were truly great for they were the cause of much mirth. The pin was the theme which most readily kindled the soul with poetic fire.

Filling in the blanks in a floral love story with a most tragic ending proved puzzling indeed to most of us and we can truthfully say that the prize-winner earned her college song-book well. Our Honorary President, Mrs Gordon, presented the prize to Miss Austin and made, as she assured us, her maiden

speech. Old girls and new, from post graduates to freshies, felt rich in the possession of a sympathetic friend whose interest in the girls of Queen's was well assured.

After the refreshments had been served in the hall and at small tables in the Levana room, prettily decorated for the occasion with asparagus fern and deep crimson flowers, the cavaliers gallantly attending to the wants of the ladies, all gathered about the piano to sing the good old college songs. As the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" pealed through the scholastic halls and hand clasped hand in token of the goodfellowship so characteristic of our college—the new girl felt herself, in truth, a child of Queen's.

LEVANA NOTES.

The first regular meeting of the Levana Society was held Wednesday Oct. 21st, at 4 p. m. The girls looked forward to this meeting more than to any other of the year, as we were then to have an opportunity of meeting our Honorary President, Mrs Gordon. There was an unusually large attendance, and this filled all with the hope that this year would be one of the brightest and happiest in the history of our society.

Necessarily the first half-hour was spent in arranging business matters; and the hearts of all—certainly of those who toiled so heroically in preparing tea and coffee for the Levana Tea last year, were gladdened by the news that a new stove, to be used for the first time that day, had been purchased by the Society. Much praise is due to our President, Miss Elder, for the capable manner in which she filled the chair, and the expeditious way in which she despatched matters of business. In replying to the cordial wel-



PROF. W. C. MURRAY,
Dalhousie University.



PROF. LANG,
University of Toronto.



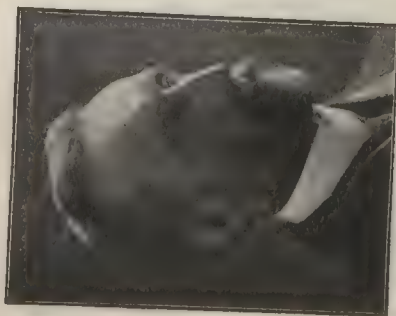
REV. CHANCELLOR WALLACE,
McMaster University, Toronto.



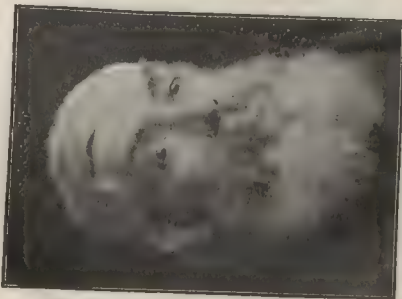
PRINCIPAL PETERSON,
McGill University, Montreal.



REV. DR. J. E. EMERV,
President Ottawa University.



DR. THOMAS TROTTER,
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.



REV. J. K. MACMORINE,
St. James' Church, Kingston.



REV. H. J. CODY,
Wycliffe College, Toronto.

come extended by our President, Mrs. Gordon, by her kind and unassuming manner, immediately won all our hearts, and made us feel that in her, we should always find a true and sympathetic friend, and wise counsellor.

During the social hour that followed, each of the girls had the pleasure of a few moments, conversation with Mrs. Gordon, who has already endeared herself to the girls by her gracious and tactful manner, and by her remarkable ability in remembering the faces and names of all those whom she has met. Amid the hum of voices and joyous laughter, time sped quickly and all were sorry, when, by the approaching shadows, we were warned that our first Levana meeting was at an end.



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Science.

THE installation of our Principal was a happy success and Science men do not regret the loss of time in their studies nor the opportunity of hearing and seeing the foremost men of this country and the distinguished men from other lands. We feel that we have a Principal of whom we may feel justly proud on all occasions and in all climes, and that he will always hold his own and bring nothing but fresh honour to Queen's, and that under his guidance the University of Queen's will become the Queen of Universities. His address at the Opera House was the masterly effort of a masterly mind and had a good effect on us all and gave us new longings and ideals; and we can assure the Principal of our continued loyalty and love. Long live the Principal!

NOTES AND COMMENTS ON INSTALLATION.

Dean Nathan Dupuis and Dr. Jno. Galbraith, Principal School of Science, Toronto, were real chummy.

Queen's Science department has grown from a staff of eight to twenty-seven.

Dr. Goldschmidt, Prof. of Mineralogy in Heidelberg University received an ovation here from all the students. Prof. Nicol, our honorary president, is proud to be called a pupil of the eminent professor.

Prof. Miller our former professor of Geology, considers the phenomenal growth of the Mining School due in no small part to its connection with the University.

Dr. Goodwin says that the secret of the rapid growth of the Mining School

is that the students and teachers have always kept in touch with the mines of the Province.

The Engineering Society and Vigilance Committee were elected Oct. 24, 1903.

Hon. President—Prof. Wm. Nicol, M.A. (Accl.)

President—E. T. Corkill. (Accl.)

1st Vice-President—R. L. Squire.

2nd “ “ —R. G. Gage. (Accl.)

Secretary—H. H. Scott.

Treasurer—W. V. Finnie.

Committee—R. B. McKay, 4th; P. A. Shaver, 3rd; P. M. Shorey, 2nd; J. N. Sands, 1st.

Sr. Judge—G. P. Fenwick.

Jr. Judge—E. A. Collins. (Accl.)

Sr. Pros. Attorney—T. W. Cavers.

Jr. “ “ —W. L. Macilquham.

Sheriff—A. R. Webster.

Clerk—A. L. Cumming.

Crier—J. Sears.

Chief or Police—F. D. Reid.

Constables,—4th year, J. Brown, B. Tett; 3rd year, D. Sloan, A. Carr-Harris (Accl.); 2nd year, G. T. Richardson, D. G. Kilburn; 1st year, J. R. Aikin, F. M. Lavell.

All of the successful men are being congratulated in a scientific manner.

OTHER NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Manley B. Baker was offered a \$600 fellowship in Geology at Cornell University as an inducement to enter post-graduate work there. However the Science faculty has recognized his value as a scholar and teacher and the juniors and seniors receive the benefit of his teaching in Geology and Chemistry.

Every student of the final year who had any back work was asked to make an application to the Science faculty for permission to continue the fourth year work. The surprise was very general.

Prof. Dupuis lectures on advanced Math. to the Science students instead of Mr. Sharp, who has taken up Arts work instead. The professor states that he finds from the graph work of the sophomore year that they have unsteady hands. He was pained very much and so are we and we hope it won't occur again.

Athletics.

MCGILL, 11; QUEEN'S, 1.

ON Saturday, October 24th, McGill defeated Queen's on the Athletic Grounds the score at the finish standing 11 to 1. The score, however, by no means indicates the respective merits of the two teams, for according to referee McCollum, Queen's is really a stronger aggregation but lacked snap at critical moments due to want of training. McGill's back division was stronger than Queen's, its play being quicker and more accurate. The halves kick with good judgment and very effectively. Queen's forward line is stronger than McGill's although in the first half the latter scrimmage had the better of it. Queen's defeat was due chiefly to fumbles and bad judgment. McGill's halves took advantage of this and repeatedly kicked towards Queen's line. In the first fifteen minutes of the game McGill scored four rouges. After a series of scrimmages near Queen's line Richards went over for a touch, but Molson

failed to convert. Towards the conclusion of the half, Queen's forced the play into McGill's territory but failed to score. At half time the score was McGill, 9; Queen's, 0. In the second half it looked as though Queen's would win out, for after the play had been at Queen's twenty five yard line for a short time, the ball was forced up the field near McGill's line. For more than a quarter of an hour, Queen's held possession of the ball, endeavour in vain to cross McGill's line. Finally Strachan kicked over the line and scored a rouge. In the remaining few minutes of the game, McGill scored twice on dribbles over Queen's line. But for Tupper Macdonald's clever sprinting touch-downs would have been scored in each case. Although "the man from Glengarry" suffered from a broken rib, he played a clever game throughout. Queen's players should not feel discouraged over the result of the game. Defeat is certainly bitter, but it should only add increased stimulus and determination. Capt Branscombe is to be congratulated on the efficient manner in which he fills his office, and on the time and energy he devotes to his team. The college boys were present at the game in large numbers, and although defeated, cheered their team to the finish. Their cordial support was much appreciated by the players. The teams lined up as follows:—

QUEEN'S—Full-back, Gleason; halves, Macdonald, Strachan, Simpson; quarter-back, Pannell; scrimmage, Platt, Donovan, Gillies; wings, Branscombe (Capt.), Cameron, Reid, Harpell, Mahood, Young.

McGILL—Full-back, Sutherland; halves, Zimmerman, Hamilton, Gam-

ble; quarter-back Richards; scrimmage, McPhee, Inkister, Benedict; wings, Graham, Hammond, Mohr (Capt.), Molson, Grey, Wright.

Referee—Dr. Jack McCollum, Toronto.

Umpire—E. Boyd, Toronto.

TRACK ATHLETICS.

There has been much discussion of late in the daily press and elsewhere regarding the recent Intercollegiate games at Montreal, in which no representatives from Queen's took part. There are a few points that need to be explained in this regard. In the first place, there is no definite Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Association. All that exists of that nature is an agreement between McGill and Toronto Universities which calls for the meet alternately at Toronto and Montreal and specifies the number composing a team. The agreement also states that Queen's, Ottawa, and Trinity Universities shall be invited to send representatives. This year, Queen's Track Club received no official invitation, but considering that the invitation was an understood matter, selected two men to represent the University. A few days before the meet, a letter was received from the secretary of McGill's Club, stating that the entrance of representatives at that date would greatly unsettle things, and that furthermore no matter how good Queen's men were, they would be unable to win the trophy. In conclusion the writer begged Queen's Club to consider well the cost before doing anything in the matter. In the face of such a letter it was impossible for Queen's representatives to take part in the games.

AN IDEAL RESIDENCE CITY.

KINGSTON is an ideal residence city, but the average man and woman thinks first of it as "a cheap place in which to live." This conclusion is right. Toronto and Montreal people frequently acknowledge that Kingston's market leads as the cheapest place in Canada at which to purchase fine, fresh produce. This is owing mainly to the fact that the market-gardeners and farmers have no long hauls to make, have but little toll to pay, and enjoy the use of good roads. This all conduces to make the cost of living very reasonable. Think of it! One can obtain board in the city as cheaply now as in 1884-5, or nearly so. The rates have not been advanced in proportion to the cost of living in other cities.

Not the least of the many attractions in Kingston is that she has always had up-to-date dry goods stores. Competition has been keen, with the result that the average article is lower in price here than in Toronto or Montreal. The surrounding towns and countryside have taken advantage of this, and a splendid "outside trade" has developed. In a recent interview with the dry goods merchants some interesting facts were elicited. Pondering on the revelations made, one was constrained to ask: "Why do so many students pass from six to nine months of each year in Kingston without taking advantage of the opportunities to economize in many lines?" What are these advantages? Take underwear for an example. Many of the goods, sold as imported manufacture, were really made in Canada by the Watson Mfg. Co., of St. Catharines, and the C. Turnbull Co., of Galt.

Men's furnishings are sold cheaper in dry goods stores than by the regular men's outfitters. Why? Simply because these departments in the big dry goods stores have a larger turnover of goods within a given time, and can be much more economically worked than in a store devoted entirely to one line of goods. A sensible explanation, isn't it?

Once students hesitated about entering a dry goods store for men's furnishings. But with the advent of special gentlemen clerks to look after them that feeling is rapidly passing away. John Laidlaw & Son, Princess Street, have a staff of gentlemen clerks to look after these departments. This firm has made rapid strides during the past four or five years in all lines. They are now making a special effort to reach the student class.

Where could a student better economize than in his living expenses? Most young men are eager for a pair of new kid gloves. At Laidlaw & Son's they can buy a standard English kid glove, retailed elsewhere at \$1 to \$1.25, for 75c. a pair. Why? Because this firm imports large quantities direct. Another of this firm's great specialties is a natural fleece-lined nightgown. The front, neck and cuffs are finished with Roman satin; it is full size and guaranteed to be unshrinkable. It costs only 99c. No student need shiver in a cold bed this winter. Neither have the interests of lady students been neglected by Laidlaw & Son. College cushions, ribbons, cords, etc., are there in profusion. The cost of living, so reasonable in Kingston, can be rendered still more so for the student if he is thoughtful enough to grasp such opportunities as we have briefly outlined.



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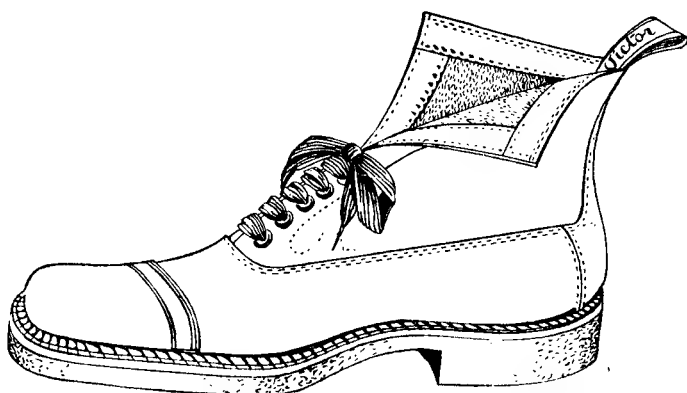
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Educational Department Calendar

October:

1. Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerk to hold trustee elections on same as Municipal elections, due.
Night Schools open (session 1903-1904).
Ontario Normal College opens.

November:

9. KING'S BIRTHDAY.

December:

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees.
Municipal Clerk to transmit County Inspector statement showing whether or not any County rate for Public School purposes has been placed up on Collector's roll against any Separate supporter.
8. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board.
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees.
9. County Model Schools Examinations begin.
14. Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees.
15. County Model Schools close,
Municipal Council to pay Secretary Treasurer of Public School Boards all sums, levied and collected in township. County Councils to pay Treasurer of High Schools.
16. Written Examinations at Provincial Normal Schools begins.
Practical Examinations at Provincial Normal School.
22. High Schools first term, and Public and Separate Schools close.
Provincial Normal Schools close (Session).
24. Last day for notice of formation of new school sections to be posted by Township Clerk.
25. CHRISTMAS DAY.
High School Treasurer to receive all monies collected for permanent improvements.
New Schools and alterations of School boundaries go into operations or take effect.

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30 Adelaide Street, E., Toronto.



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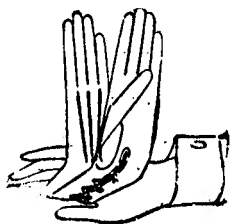
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